REGISTERED No. 61—1871.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,306.—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, JULY 9, 1872.

Subscription in Advance { For a Year .....Rs. 42 / For Six Months...Rs. 24 } Including Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale:—

One Year, *in advance*	Rs. 42
Half Year ,,	,, 24
Three Months ,,	,, 14
One Month ,,	,, 5

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* is now delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	,, 2 8
Third do	,, 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	,, 2 As.

Each line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Friday, the 12th July, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. SUMATRA, 2,202 tons, and 500 H.P., Captain W. D. Anderson, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M. in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

Note.—The Brindisi Line has been extended to Venice calling at Ancona.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

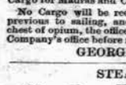
On Monday, the 15th July, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. AUSTRALIA, (3,684 tons and 600 H.P.), Captain J. S. Murray, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before noon, on Friday, the 12th July.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO VENICE.



THE PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMERS now run to VENICE, calling at BRINDISI and ANCONA.

The Fare to either Port is—

FIRST CLASS	Rs. 600
SECOND CLASS	,, 300

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

MESSRS. HUGHES and NEPHEW'S Fine Clyde-built Full-powered Steamer ATALANTA, 2,300 Tons Register, 400 H.P., G. Mathews, Commander, will SAIL for LIVERPOOL, via the SUEZ CANAL, about the 15th of July. The Passenger accommodation being placed amidships, the Cabins are well ventilated and free from the motion of the Engines. Will carry a Surgeon and Stewardess.

FIRST CLASS FARE to LIVERPOOL.....£45 { Exclusive of Wines, &c.

Children under 10—Half Fare; under 3—Free.

JOHNSON & Co.,
Nesbit Lane, Fort, Bombay. Ship-brokers.

FOR LONDON, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE s.s. ZAIRE, 1,290 tons, will sail for LONDON direct about 15th July, and has excellent accommodation for First-class Passengers.

FARE (including Table Wine, Beer, &c.).....£50

For Passages on'y apply to

JOHNSON & Co.,
Nesbit Lane, Fort, Bombay. Ship Brokers.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.

S.S. NEERA.

THE Steam-ship NEERA, 2,200 Tons, 300 Horse Power, C. C. Conner, Commander, will sail for Liverpool via Suez Canal on or about the 7th August.

RATES OF FARE FOR PASSENGERS.

To LIVERPOOL via CANAL, 1st Class....Rs. 500 } Exclusive of
,, SUEZ 1st ,, ,, 350 } Wines.

For Freight or Passage apply to

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.
Rampart Row, 6th July 1872.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY (VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA. The regular Steamers leave

GENOA and BOMBAY
on the 24th, on the 1st
of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.		2nd Class.	
To Aden	£22		£15	
Suez	35		22	
Port Said	35		24	
Alexandria	39		25	9-10
Messina	50		34	
Naples	50		34	
Leghorn	50		34	
Genoa	50		34	
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52		35	14-10

Including Wines. Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.
Next Steamers from Bombay:—

PERSIA, on THURSDAY, 1st August 1872.
INDIA, on SUNDAY, 1st September 1872.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.
Bombay, 30th September 1871.

THE BUDGET OF INDIA in a Neat and Convenient Form for Reference. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

THE "TIMES OF INDIA" BOMBAY CALENDAR AND DIRECTORY FOR 1872.

Price Rs. 8 (Cash); by Post Rs. 8-11.
Credit Price Rs. 9.

Also,

THE "TIMES OF INDIA" BOMBAY CALENDAR, &c., &c.
SMALL EDITION.
Price Rs. 1-8 (Cash); by Post Rs. 1-12.

FOR SALE,

INDIA TO ENGLAND BY THE LEVANT AND THE DANUBE.
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*.

Price—ONE RUPEE.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, and from Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.

P. GRANT and SON,
ARMY, SIDE,
AND
HUNTING SADDLERS,
HARNESS MAKERS, &c.
2, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" has, having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all of the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the Public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly All Travellers arriving in India now land at Bombay, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destination, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT and COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF COTTON.

On MONDAY, the 15th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. BENNET & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Fort Pressyen account of the concerned—

21 Half-pressed Bales and 5 Doeras of Cotton.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, best Plated, rich Crockery and Glass Ware, a first-class Mahogany Full-sized Slate Billiard Table by Mitchinson & Co., a Full-toned Rosewood Grand Square Piano by Schiedmayer and Sechne, Stuttgart, nearly new, a first-rate Sewing Machine by "Wheeler and Wilson," a handsome English-built Circular Glass-fronted Miniature Brougham by "Rock," a do. do. Buggy by E. Kesterton, an English-built 4 Wheel Dogcart by Rogers & Co., a handsome Fast-trotting Thorough-bred Australian Brougham Horse, height 15-2, a do. do. Mare, quiet in harness, &c., at the Bombay Gas Works, Camabpoorly.

On MONDAY, the 22nd instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the above mentioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Billiard Table, Piano, Carriages, Horses, &c., property of C. Gaunder, Esq. Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 8th July 1872.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY NATIVE INSURANCE COMPANY (in Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the FIRST DISTRIBUTION of the ASSETS of this Company of RUPEES (300) THREE HUNDRED PER SHARE will be PAID to the Registered Shareholders of the Company on production of Share Certificates on or after the 15th June instant, at the Office of the Company, No. 1, Cowasjee Patel Street.

A. VIEGAS,
SORABJEE FROMMURZE, } Liquidators.

Bombay, 6th July 1872.

LOST, on the night of 6th instant, a JOLLY BOAT from the ship ROUMANIA. Name of the Ship and Master are marked on the Boat. Clincher built and Copper fastened, about 18 feet in length. Anybody who will return the Boat will be handsomely REWARDED.

STILL RHENISH WINES.

Imported from the Company's Agency at Coblentz.

Hocks.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
LAUBENHEIM, light Still Breakfast	Qts. 15 0	17 0
Do. Do.	Pts. 9 0	10 0
BODENTHAL, vintage 1865	Qts. 21 0	24 0
Do. Do.	Pts. 11 0	13 0
NIERSTEIN, vintage 1865	Qts. 25 0	28 0
Do. Do.	Pts. 14 0	16 0
HATTENHEIM, vintage 1865	Qts. 27 0	30 0
Do. Do.	Pts. 15 0	17 0
LIEBFRAUMILCH, vintage 1862	Qts. 35 0	40 0
Do. Do.	Pts. 19 0	21 0
STEINWEIN (The Celebrated Still Hock, in glass jugs)	20 0	22 8
Do. superior old	27 0	30 0

Johannisberger, Marcobrunner, Hochsteiner, Rudesheimer, and other choice brands; of select vintages: in stock.

Moselles.

WINNINGEN	Qts. 20 0	22 8
Do.	Pts. 10 8	12 0
SCHLOSSBERG	Qts. 32 0	36 0
Do.	Pts. 18 0	20 0

Other brands available.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

ON SALE, at Godowns of the Undersigned, and to arrive:—

FINEST AMERICAN KEROSINE.
(Special gravity for India.)

PORTLAND CEMENT, RED LEAD, TIN PLATES, BURNETT'S GIN, HENNESSY'S BRANDIES.

HUGH D. FISHER & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, opposite Custom House.

Antiseptic Supari or Betel-Nut TOOTH PASTE;

Preserves the teeth, gives tone and colour to the Gums, prevents Tooth Ache, and imparts a grateful fragrance to the breath.

Prepared at the Laboratory, Byculla, by
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

ACCOUNT OF THE BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY FOR THE WEEK ENDING 6th JULY 1872.

Receipts.	Budget Estimate	For Past Week.	Present Week.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Bal. 1st Jan. '72				176091 6 1
Rates	17,31,445	763,064 11	21,905 8	9 784970 3 9
Duties—Town	3,03,000	269,502 10	6,472 5	0 275974 15 9
Do. Tobacco	3,43,000	76,111 15	2,400 0	0 78,511 15 9
Do. Liquor	1,22,139	37,390 8	105 0	0 37,495 8 0
Conservancy Lic	10,708	4,997 10	0	4,997 10 0
Do. Wheel Tax	2,30,051	113,286 8	4,128 10	0 117,414 2 6
Market Fees	2,11,524	110,686 0	4 7,849 0	6 117935 0 10
Halalcore Cess	2,26,500	102,615 7	11 7,316 2	1 104931 10 0
Health Dept.	12,000	12,000 0	0	12,000 0 0
Workshops	9,300	56,959 7	0 108 0	0 57,067 7 0
Debt	15,00,000	15000 9	0	1500000 0 0
Deposits	.....	148,876 3	6 3 2	6 148881 6 0
Advances	1,20,000	56,001 4	7 284 6	0 56,383 10 7
Miscel.—Fines	13,000	4,954 15	4 113 0	0 5,067 15 4
Do. Receipts	9,748	12,592 5	8 173 0	0 12,765 5 8
Do. Fees	55,171	36,472 6	10 1,332 14	4 37,805 5 2
Do. Savings	2,148	2,166 3	11 11 3	10 2,177 13 9
Last Year's Assets	.....	9,926 6	11	9,926 6 11
Total Rs.	49,69,174	3316008 3	9 47,300 5	0 3363308 8 9
		Grand Total Rs.		3540826 14 9

Disbursements.				
Superintende	1,23,403	58,654 8	7 6,672 9	8 65,327 2 3
Assessment	50 683	24,910 8	11 2,923 7	4 27,834 0 3
Collection Dept.	84,108	39,544 11	1 238 14	4 39,803 9 5
Police Account	3,76,402	171,069 2	6 147 12	0 171216 14 8
Health Dept	8,88,333	365,813 10	10 1,999 4	0 367793 14 10
Public Works—				
Establishment	75,072	31,950 1	5	31,950 1 5
Lighting	2,56,646	128,883 14	2	128881 14 2
Watering	1,19,941	78,672 6	8	78,672 6 8
Repairs, Roads	2,41,239	141,389 5	9 642 15	0 142032 4 9
Do. Buildings	3,303	175 7	6	175 7 6
Impt. of Streets	50,000	266 3	7	266 3 7
Water Works	70,254	82,066 9	5 182 10	9 82,796 4 2
Drainage	2,83,517	17,084 7	9 595 0	0 17,629 7 9
Vic. Gardens	3,000	.....	.....	.....
Workshops	.....	40,511 13	1	40,511 13 1
Debt	6,72,724	324,012 2	6 44,130 0	0 368142 2 6
Education	10,000	3,848 10	9	3,848 10 9
Deposits	.....	65,355 12	11 111 12	0 65,467 9 11
Advances	20,000	33,860 14	4 425 0	0 34,285 14 4
Plant & Stores	.....	12 6	11	12 6 11
Miscellaneous	16,221	20,706 8	2 3,746 12	5 24,455 4 7
Last Year's Liabilities	.....	1608157 6	6 253 10	1 1608416 0 7
Total Rs.	33 45156-0-8	3210083 14	4 62,077 11	7 3302161 9 11
Balance on 6th July 1872				238,665 4 10
Grand Total Rs.				3540826 14 9

Debits and Credits deducted.

JAMES THORBURN, Actg. Controller. J. B. PEILE, Actg. Municipal Commissioner.

COCONADA CHEROOTS, of superior quality.

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
"BABINGTON" muster, box of 250		3 12	4 4
"HAVANNAH" do.	,, ,,	4 4	4 12
"OFFICE" do.	,, 100	1 6	1 8
Do. do.	,, 250	3 6	3 12

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

J. & E. ATKINSON,
WHOLESALE AND EXPORT PERFUMERS, AND FANCY SOAP MANUFACTURERS,
24, OLD BOND STREET, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1799.

Prize Medals, London, 1862; Paris, 1867.
"Cordova Exhibition, 1872.—Messrs. J. & E. Atkinson's Goods obtained the only Medal for Perfumery."

ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED WHITE ROSE AND OTHER PERFUMES.
ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED EAU DE COLOGNE.
ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED BROWN WINDSOR SOAP, &c.
N.B.—All Perfumes, Lavender Waters, Eau de Cologne, &c., manufactured "in Bond," and shipped duty free at great reduction.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

CAUTION.—Many spurious imitations are now sold of Messrs. J. & E. Atkinson's Goods; orders should therefore be sent direct or through commission houses of repute. Their goods may be had of all respectable dealers throughout India and China.

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S Essence or Fluid Extract of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, prescribed by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, and freeing the system from the effects of Mercury; exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a Prevention to Tropical Diseases.

"Superior preparation that may always be relied upon."—Sir Astley Cooper.

"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—Lancet.

"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—Medical Review.

Sold in ½, ¼, and Pint Bottles.

Caution.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark (W in a diamond).

QUINTESSENCE of JAMAICA GINGER and CAMOMILE.

WILKINSON'S preparation of Ginger and Camomile has long been deservedly known as an excellent domestic medicine. It is a most effulling Stomachic Tonic, and the best remedy for Flatulency and disorders arising from impaired digestion.

It is not affected by climate.

No European in India or Tropical Countries should be without it.

Sold in ½, ¼, and ½ Pint Bottles.

AROMATIC TINCTURE of QUINOIDINE.

For the prevention of Fever, Ague, and effects of Malaria.

It may be mentioned that those who, during the campaign in the Crimea, daily took a small quantity, passed entirely unharmed through the raking fire of Fever and Dysentery that thinned the ranks around them.

Sold in Half and Quarter-pint Bottles.

Prepared only by Thos. Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street, London,

BOMBAY.

Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, Medical Hall, Byculla, and Fort, Poona.

And of all the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

NOTICES.

MONSOON SEASON.

ASQUITH and COMPANY,
SHIRT-MAKERS,
HOSIERS, and GENERAL OUTFITTERS,

CALL special attention to their new and well-selected STOCK for the PRESENT SEASON.

LIBERAL REDUCTIONS FOR CASH.

SHIRTS.

NEW AND CHOICE MATERIALS SPECIALLY MANUFACTURED FOR ASQUITH & CO.

	Half Dozen. Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Oxford Cloth, shrinkless cord, and absorbing	36 0	40 0
Silk and Wool, thoroughly shrunk	52 0	58 0
Wove Flannel do. do.	49 0	56 0
Spun Silk, neat striped patterns	67 0	76 0
French Printed, with Collars attached	28 0	31 8
Printed Cambric, a strong Shirt for Mofussil Wear	22 8	25 8
Longcloth do. do.	12 8	23 8
Best White Shirts, Linen Fronts, &c.	28 0	31 0
Drass Shirts from each	7 8	8 0

A large supply of the above always in Stock. Patterns and Instructions for Self-measurement sent on application.

SLEEPING SUITS FOR THE RAINS.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
The Celebrated Oxford Cloth	10 0	11 8
Silk and Wool, thoroughly shrunk	17 8	19 8
Wove Flannel do. do.	17 0	19 0
Spun Silk	23 0	26 0

ASQUITH and COMPANY.

SUPERIOR ENGLISH HOSIERY.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Gent's Fine Cotton Socks per doz.	11 0	12 8
,, Fancy Colours ,,	12 8	13 8
,, Neat Stripes ,,	13 8	14 0
,, Super Fancy Stripes ,,	16 8	18 8
,, ,, Balbriggan ,,	18 0	20 0
,, Lisle Thread ,,	21 0	24 0
Gent's Pure Merino Socks	16 0	18 0
,, Fine Ribbed, plain Colours	16 8	18 8
,, Super Fancy Colours	18 0	20 0
Knickerbockers { Fine Ribbed per pair	4 12	5 8
for Stout ,,	5 0	6 8
Sportsmen { Best quality ,,		
Bathing Drawers per pair	2 0	2 4
BANIANS { Pure Merino half doz.	19 0	21 0
Super ,,	24 0	27 0
Silk and Merino ,,	30 0	35 0

ASQUITH and COMPANY.

FELT HATS.

A FRESH SUPPLY OF THE NEWEST SHAPES JUST RECEIVED.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Isis, Blenheim, Napier, Cambridge, Soft Crowns, each	6 8	7 8
Worthing, Egerton, Isis, Cork and Merino, Hard Crowns, each	6 8	7 8

ASQUITH and COMPANY.

TAILORING and OUTFITTING DEPARTMENT,

UNDER THE CAREFUL SUPERINTENDENCE OF AN EXPERIENCED CUTTER.

India Tweed Suits. The material manufactured expressly for A. & Co., and now universally worn in India.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
D. B. Coat and Trousers	27 0	31 0
Angola Trousers from per pair	11 0	12 8
Bedford Cord Riding Trousers	23 0	26 0
Do. do. Breeches ,,	23 0	26 0
Linen Drills, in great variety from per pair	9 0	10 0
American Drill 6 pairs for	33 0	38 0
Blue Serge Suits ,,	27 0	31 0
Morning Coats from	29 0	32 0
Best Dress Suits ,,	85 0	95 0

ASQUITH & CO.'S CELEBRATED READY-MADE KIT.

Suitable for Overland Passengers and Travellers passing through Bombay. A great assortment can always be seen at the above Establishment.

MOFUSSIL ORDERS

RECEIVE IMMEDIATE ATTENTION AND DESPATCH

CATALOGUES AND INSTRUCTIONS FOR SELF-MEASUREMENT SENT ON APPLICATION.

ASQUITH and COMPANY,
INDIAN HOSIERS and OUTFITTERS,
22, Apollo Street, Bombay.

CURSETJEE COWASJEE, WATCH-MAKER to the G. I. P. RAILWAY, No. 11, Meadow Street, has lately RECEIVED from last MAIL—

Silver English Watches by Charles J. Hill, Silver Swiss Watches by John Barrell, Silver Swiss Repeaters by John Barrell, Gold Swiss Watches by John Barrell, Inside Moon Days and Dates, second independent.

Silver and Gold Keyless Watches, by different Makers, both for Ladies and Gentlemen.

Soldiers' Watches, Musical Boxes, Snuff-Box with Singing Bird, Gold Ear-rings, Lockets, and Chain, warranted 9 carats to 18 carats. Warranted fine Silver Chain-s. Repairs of all kinds, undertaken and completed at the shortest notice possible.

American Ortegun Clocks and Watches, Time-piece, warranted for one year.

A set of exquisitely-worked Coral Jewellery for Ball-dress, consisting of Bracelet, Brooch, Necklace, and Coronet, &c, now on view at the shop of the Undersigned, to be sold very cheap.

Orders from Up-country Stations punctually attended to, if accompanied with remittance.

CURSETJEE COWASJEE,
Watchmaker to the G. I. P. Railway Company.

G. NICOLL & CO.,
SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS,
30, MEADOW STREET,
BOMBAY,
AND EAST STREET, POONA.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION ALWAYS ON HAND.

Orders immediately attended to.

N.B.—HARNESS AND SADDLERY REPAIRS CAREFULLY AND PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

T. CHATELAIN-MONTANDON,
WATCHMAKER, JEWELLER, AND OPTICIAN.
BY APPOINTMENT
To their Excellencies the VICEROY of India, LORD and LADY NAPIER and MAGDALA, and the Ly. GOVERNOR of the PUNJAB, the MAHARAJAHS of JEYPORE CASHMERE, and GWALIOR.

Hummum Street	Bombay.
Argyll House	Simla.
East Street	Poona.

Orders for Up-country not accompanied with Remittance will not be attended to.

T. CHATELAIN-MONTANDON.

TIME-PIECES.

"OEIL-DE-BŒUF,"
HANGING EXCELLENT TIME-KEEPERS.
PATENT LEVER.
EIGHT DAY.

"SKELETON,"
WITH GLASS DOME AND STAND.
EIGHT DAY.

"MARINE,"
VERY SERVICEABLE

CLOCKS and TIME-PIECES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION TO BE HAD AT
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.'s,
Elphinstone Circle.

ENGLISH GOODS
(Via Suez Canal)
AT CHEAPEST RATES.

D. NICHOLSON & COMPANY,
SILK, WOOLLEN AND MANCHESTER WAREHOUSEMEN,
India, Colonial and Foreign Outfitters,
50 to 52, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD,
(Corner of Cheapside), London.

ESTABLISHED 1843,

Invite attention to their Illustrated 120 page Catalogue, sent post free, containing full particulars as to WOOLLEN, SILK and COTTON GOODS of every description.

LADIES' CLOTHING, LINENS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, RIBBONS, HABERDASHERY, JEWELLERY, &c.

Contractors for Military and Police Clothing and Accoutrements.

Household Furniture,	Boots and Shoes,
Musical Instruments,	Wines,
Ironmongery,	Ales,
Fire-arms,	Beers,
Agricultural Implements,	Preserved Provisions,
Cutlery,	Stationery,
Carriages,	Books,
Saddlery and Harness,	Toys, &c., &c.

Shipped at Lowest Export Prices.

Sole Agents for the "Wanzer" and the "Gresham" Sewing Machines for the City of London.

Foreign Produce disposed of for a Commission of 2½ per cent.

Price Lists can be had of Messrs. Wheatley & Co., Bombay, and at the office of the *Englishman* Newspaper, Calcutta.

D. NICHOLSON & CO.,
50, 51 & 52, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD, LONDON.

Terms.—Not less than 50 per cent. to accompany Indents, and balance against Bills of Lading.

Special advantages to Hotel Keepers and Regimental Messes.

NOTICES.

CONTINENTAL STATE LOAN AND PREMIUM PRIZE AGENCY.

Office—No. 1, OAK LANE, FORT,
(Near the Agra Bank, Limited,)
BOMBAY.

THE Undersigned have always on hand BONDS and SHARES of the various German and other State Loans payable to bearer and without further liability. They are excellent and safe investments. While offering the most splendid chances of obtaining a large Fortune in the shape of a Capital Prize, they *must* even, if not so fortunate, eventually be drawn with a smaller one, being about the value of the Investment, which therefore never is lost. Moreover, some of the Bonds in addition bear interest.

VAS & Co.

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the Estate of the late PRINCE GRANT, Saddler and Harness Maker, are requested to settle their Accounts before the 31st instant, after which date all Outstandings will be handed over to the Solicitors to the Estate for recovery.

CHARLES LAKE,
SAMUEL HODGERT, } Executors to the Will of the late Prince Grant.

THE MERCHANTS' MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).

Incorporated under the Companies' Acts 1862 and 1867.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000.

Profits divided on the mutual principle between the Insurers and the Shareholders.

POLICIES issued on CARGO, SPECIE, &c., by Steam and Sailing Vessels to the United Kingdom, the Continent, and Indian Ports.

FINLAY, MUIR, & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 5th July 1872.

SCOTTISH IMPERIAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

Glasgow ..... 50, WEST GEORGE STREET.
London ..... 2, KING WILLIAM STREET.

FOR FIRE, LIFE, AND ANNUITIES.

Life Premiums for the East Indies at Special Rates.

Policy Holders enjoy the privilege of voyaging without extra payment, and are entitled to a reduction of Premium to English rates (corresponding to the age at which the Insurance was effected) from the date of leaving any Port in India on their return to Europe or any other equally healthy part of the world.

FINLAY, MUIR, & Co.,
Agents in Bombay.

1, Forbes Street.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

CLOSING OF THE KHAMGAUM STATE RAILWAY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that under instructions from Government, the KHAMGAUM STATE RAILWAY will be CLOSED on and after TUESDAY, the 23rd July, instant, and will further Notice.

The Trains now running between Khamgaum and the Jullum Station of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway will be discontinued after the 22nd instant, and after that date all notices of Local and Through booking and arrangements for Passengers and other Traffic will, so far as they relate to the Line between Jullum and Khamgaum, be cancelled and withdrawn.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 6th July 1872.

SIR COWASJEE JEHANGHIER STATUE FUND.—SUBSCRIPTIONS to the above FUND will be received at the New Bank of Bombay, Limited.

DOSABHOY FRAMJEE,
Honorary Secretary.

WE have THIS DAY established ourselves here as GENERAL MERCHANTS and COMMISSION AGENTS.

HUGH D. FISHER & Co.

Elphinstone Circle, opposite to the Custom House,
Bombay, 1st July 1872.

ALL PERSONS having CLAIMS against or indebted to the ESTATE of the late Major H. A. BERRY, Paymaster of the Cameronians, are requested to communicate with Captain BEERS, 26th Cameronians, Fyzabad, within one month from THIS DATE, after which NO CLAIMS will be ADMITTED.

W. BEERS, Captain, 26th Cameronians,
Member of Adjustment Committee.

Fyzabad, 1st July 1872.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for Shorter Periods.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

BULL'S PATENT HAND DREDGER, for SINKING WELLS through Sand in any position and to any depth.

For Sinking Irrigation Wells and for periodically cleaning out old Wells which have become foul or silted up, it is particularly adapted.

This Machine is very largely used on the Oudh and Rohilkhund, Punjab Northern State, and other Railways, in many cases in perference to any other machine.

One of numerous testimonials of its great utility is here given.

Extract of letter, dated Lahore, 3rd April 1872, from the Executive Engineer Punjab Northern (State) Railway, Ravee Bridge Division—

"I have the pleasure to add that we have obtained the most satisfactory results this season with your Dredgers. The rate of sinking a 12' 6" cylinder at over thirty feet depth has been frequently between six and seven feet a day of twenty-four hours when in clean sand.

"R. J. MALLET, Executive Engineer."

Price of each Machine despatched to any Railway Station in India in direct communication with Lucknow is as follows:—

Of 3 Cubic feet capacity	..	..	.. Rs. 100	0 0
6	,,	,,	,, ,, 125	0 0
8	,,	,,	,, ,, 150	0 0
10	,,	,,	,, ,, 175	0 0
Orders to be addressed to			,, ,, 200	0 0

BABOO SHAMA CHURN MOOKERJEE,
Principal Agent for Bull's Patent Hand Dredger, Lucknow.

Agents in other Stations required on a commission of 10 per cent. on all sales effected.

THE
ST. JAMES' MAGAZINE
AND
UNITED EMPIRE REVIEW.

JUNE, 1872.

A United Empire.
The Adventures of Three Englishmen and three Russians in South Africa. *With 4 Illustrations.*
The Cravens of Cravenscroft. By the Author of "The Tenants of Moor Lodge."
A Raid and a Ride in Canada. *With Illustration.*
Voices from the Street. The Rich Man's Christmas. By R. G. H. The Shakers. By Catherine C. Hopley.
A Nosegay of Translations. By Sir John Bowring.
Miss Dorothy's Charge. By the author of "My Daughter Elinor," "Miss Van Kortland," &c. *With Illustration.*
Scraton Folklore.
The World-old Story. By Rea.
Under the Red Cross. General Remarks. By the Authoresses of "Our Adventures in the War."
Obituary of the Month.

LONDON.
SAMPSON LOW, MARSTON, LOW, & SEARLE, 188, FLEET STREET, E.C.

DR. A. FITZPATRICK,
SURGEON DENTIST,
(LATE OF CALCUTTA,)

BEGS to inform the Nobility and Gentry of Bombay that he has been induced to begin Practice in this City, and can be consulted daily from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M. at his Office, No. 12, Rampart Row, opposite the Esplanade Hotel.

NOTICE.

MR. A. GABRIEL, compelled by ill-health to leave Bombay, has much pleasure in informing his Friends and Patients that, awaiting himself of Dr. Fitzpatrick's arrival in Bombay, he has made arrangements with that well-known Gentleman to take over his Practice.

ROWLAND and CO.,
SADDLERY and HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,
19, MEADOW STREET and RAMPART ROW,
(Next Door to Jaffer Sulliman's Bazaar,)
BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, HORS

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

MONDAY AFTERNOON.

Some inquiry for Port Canning shares. Colaba Land shares closed declining. Government Paper weak.

SHIPPING.

DEPARTURES.

July	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
8	British India	Harris	Rangoon.
	Centurion	Widdicombe	Rangoon.
	Singapore	Purdy	Narakel.

The ship The Bruce, Wilkinson, to Rangoon, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :—
Ship Cospatrick, to London.
Ship Benefactress, to Zanzibar.
Ship Fazel Carim, to Penang and Singapore.
Steamer Derby, to Liverpool.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

July		
4	John Elliot	Aden.

DEPARTURE.

July		
4	Queen of Ceylon	London.

DAILY IMPORTS.—8TH JULY.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Haidee, 48 cases portwine, Nusserwanjee Aspandiarjee.
Southwick, 24 cases glassware, Abdoolhusson Rahimbhoy.
Atalanta (s), 1 case hardware, Ruttonjee, Scovell & Co.
Derby (s), 2 cases ham and 1 case cheese, W. Buckham.

FROM LONDON.

Ada (s), 9,750 roofing tiles, H. T. Soares; 20 cases paper, Jaitha Dossa; 6 cases medicines, Cassum Abdoolrahimon; 50 cases corks, Nusserwanjee and Burjorjee Wadia; 12 casks sheet zinc, Rhinjee Jeejee.
Xanthe (s), 10 cases tobacco, Sumsoodin Cassumjee.
Urbino (s), 100 cases claret, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Centurion, 100 casks cement, Nusserwanjee and Burjorjee Wadia and Co.; 5 bales paper, Landing and Shipping Agency.
Derby (s), 20 cases ball thread, Cassum Abdoolrahimon.

DAILY EXPORTS.—8TH JULY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Flying Venus, 500 bales cotton, V. Ikart Brothers.
Morning Light, 500 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Dorabjee.
Erskine, 250 bales jute, Goodlass Canjee.
Xanthe (s), 49 bales cotton, Adum Ebram; 10 bales cotton, Jamsedjee Muthurdass; 28 bales cotton, Dewjee Bhoorsa; 150 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.
Sir John Mandeville, 100 bales cotton, Bhewrow Bhagajee.
Atalanta (s), 60 bales wool, Soonderdass Mooljee; 20 bales wool, Nundram Bhojraz.
Morning Light, 475 bundles galls, Jewaz Luckmechund; 3,000 bundles coir yarn, V. Soonderdass.
Iverno (s), 45 bales wool, Bhimjee Canjee; 65 bales wool, Damodar Mutho rajee; 30 bales cotton, Mooljee Veljee; 30 bales wool, Damodar Mathooradass; 48 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co.; 22 bales cotton, Narsee Jaitha.
Sumatra (s), 50 bales cotton, H. Bomanjee Touche and Co.; 50 bales cotton, Jairam Dayal; 40 bales wool, Dewjeebhoy Goolambuson.

FOR LONDON.

Candia (s), 6 packages tea, A. Tait; 140 bundles hides, Ahmedbhoy Habibhoy; 26 bundles hides and skins, Peerbhoy Damjee; 25 bales hides and skins, Sheriff Sultay Mahomed and Co.; 26 bales skins, Rahimtoola Ebram; 65 bales cotton, W. Nicol and Co.; 100 bales skins, Cheone Esmall and Co.; 26 packages coffee, G. Somjee; 42 bundles hides, Peerbhoy Assez; 200 bundles cloves, Behrend Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

Sumatra (s), 50 bales cotton, H. Bomanjee Touche and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Sumatra (s), 138 bales cotton, G. Sigg and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Sumatra (s), 63 bundles hides, S. Essoobhoy.

SALES AND PURCHASES.

The undermentioned sales are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday :—

PIECE GOODS.

		Rs. A. P.
250	pieces Grey Shirtings, 40 inch 32 yds. 6 lbs.	4 8 0
500	" (coarse) 40 " 39 " 7 lbs.	4 15 0
500	" Black & W. Prints, 24 " 28 "	2 15 0

COTTON.

50	candies	New Dholleras, ready	...	Rs. 243
75	"	" "	...	" 249
250	"	" "	...	" 249
200	"	" "	...	" 244½

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 8.

Anthonisz, Staff Assistant Surgeon, Staff, on duty, from Deolalee.
Barrow, Colonel, 4th Rifles, on duty, from Baroda.
Chaplin, Lieutenant, 32nd Madras Regiment, on leave, from Moshungabad.

DEPARTURES.—JULY 8.

Field, Sub-Lieutenant, 8th King's Regiment to join, to Cawnpore.
Carswell, Assistant Surgeon, Medical Establishment, on leave, to Poona.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.
Adjutant-General's Office, Head Quarters,
Poona, 6th July 1872.

The C.-in-C. is pleased to direct that G. O. C. No. 329 of 1872 clause IV. discontinuing the daily statement of Parades, shall be applicable to the native army.

Maj. Twinsly, 15th Hussars proceeding to Bombay on Remount duty under G. O. C. No. 70 of 1871 was entitled to travel at the public expense both on his journey down and return to Mhow. (This cancels G. O. C. No. 414 of the 20th June.)

Col. C. M. Barrow, S. C., Comdt. 4th Regt. N. I. (Rifles,) will officiate as Comdt., 2nd Regt. N. I (Grenadiers) during the absence of Col. MacLeod, or until further orders.

Col. H. H. A. Wood, S. C., 2nd in command and Wing Officer, 4th Regt N. I. (rifles), will officiate as commandant during the absence of Col. ——, or until further orders.

The C.-in-C is pleased to make the following appointments :—

3rd Regt. 2nd Horse.—Lt. E. D. N. Smith, 18th Hussars, a candidate for the S. C., to be 2nd Squad. Subn. on probation.

19th Regt. N. I.—Col. W. Price, S. C., 2nd in command, and Wing Officer 13th N. I., to officiate as Comdt. until further orders, vice Col. Field.

18th Regt. N. I.—Lt. A. W. C. Bell, 58th Foot, a candidate for the S. C. to be 2nd Wing Subn. on probation.

22nd Regt. N. I.—Lt. E. C. Keble, 2nd Batn. 17th Foot, a candidate for the S. C., to be 2nd Wing Subn. on probation.

Capt. E. Mackler, General List, officiating, 2nd Wing Subn., 5th Regt. N. I. has passed the required examination in Arabic.

The undermentioned have passed the required examination in Hindustani by the lower standard test :—

Lt. J. B. T. Newbery, 56th Foot.
Lt. A. T. Cotton, 56th Foot,
Lt. W. Gordon, 56th Foot.
Asst. Surg. O. Codrington, 68th Foot.
No. 987 Lance Corporal J. Hopkins, 1-2nd Foot.
No. 1534 Gunner J. Loftus, 6th Brigade Royal Artillery.
No. 1274 Lance Corporal J. Lee, 49th Foot.
No. 1263 Private J. Fahey, 49th Foot.
No. 2004 Lance Corporal Duggan, 49th Foot.

The following arrangement is confirmed :—

18th Hussars.—Capt. H. W. R. Blockett performed the duties of Paymaster from the 12th May to the 10th June 1872, during the absence on leave of Paymaster A. B. de Lasallee.

The following order is confirmed :—

Regtl. Order.—By the Officer Comdg. R. A. Mhow Div., dated 28th June 1872, appointing Lt. B. R. Grvig, Adjt. to the R. A. Mhow Div., as a temporary arrangement, in addition to his own duties and in the absence of any other available officer.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

3rd Hussars.—Capt. S. Barrett, to England from date of embarkation for four months on urgent private affairs, subject to the approval of H. E. the C.-in-C. in India.

49th Foot.—Surg. R. H. Beale, for 90 days from date of departure, on urgent private affairs.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Simla, 1st July 1872.

GARRISON INSTRUCTION.

With reference to G. O. 152 of 1871, the Govt. of India has sanctioned Gar. Instrs. being permitted to reside at any station they may select, during the interval between the courses of instruction, provided that no expense to the State is incurred.

Gar. Instrs. will forward their addresses, while absent, to the Supt. of Gar. Instrs., and they will be required to return to their stations in ample time to make all the preliminary arrangements for the assembly of their classes on the dates fixed for the commencement of the course.

COMMISSARIAT.

Under instructions from the Govt. of India, the C.-in-C. directs that where vermilions or supplies, provided by the Commst. Dept. for troops in the field, are found to be generally of inferior quality or unfit for issue, a full report by a committee, or by a competent officer if officers to form a committee are not available, together with the opinion of the committee and Commst. officers in immediate charge as to the causes of deterioration, shall invariably be forwarded to Army Head Quarters, for the information of Govt.

MADRAS ARMY ORDERS.

BY THE HONOURABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Ootacamund, 18th June 1872.

Col. J. L. Barrow, C.B., Deputy-General of Ordnance and Magazines, is granted privilege leave of absence for sixty days, from the 20th instant, or date of departure. Col. A. Stewart, Dy. Insptr.-Genl. of Ordnance and Magazines, will conduct the duties of the office during Col. Barrow's absence.

The following promotions are made, subject to H. M.'s approval :—

Cadre 3rd Madras European Regiment.

Lt. John Trenchard Tenant (Capt. in 108th Foot), to have the position of Capt., vice Creery, deceased, dated 12th June 1872.

Cadre 30th Regt. N. I.

Lt. Henry Marsh Septimus Magrath (Capt. in S. C.), to have the position of Capt., vice Stewart, deceased, dated 16th June 1872.

The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed to Europe :—

Major W. H. R. Godfrey, of the S. C., Wing Officer 35th Regt. N. I., on furlough on private affairs for two years.

The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed to Europe :—

Capt. F. G. Bidcout, Cadre 43rd Regt. N. I., on furlough on medical certificate for one year.

The services of Capt. O. M. Bradshaw, of the Madras S. C., late Dist. Supt. of Police, Central Provinces, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt. of Fort Saint George.

The undermentioned officers of the Staff Corps, having completed five years service as substantive Lt.-Cols., are promoted to the rank of Col. by brevet, from the dates specified, under the regulation of the Royal Warrant dated 16th Jan. 1861, clause 2, subject to H. M.'s approval :—

Lt.-Col Robert Ranken, Madras S. C. * * * Edmund Fredrick Waterman, Madras Staff Corps * * * 12th June 1872.

The services of Capt. O. M. Bradshaw, of the Staff Corps, are replaced at the disposal of H. E. the Commander-in-Chief.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Head Quarters, Madras, 27th June 1872.

With the sanction of Govt. Capt. E. W. Begbie, Infy. Genl. List, doing duty Sappers and Miners is appointed Instr. in Military Signalling with effect from 28th May 1872.

Major G. Kallender, from Offg. Wing Officer 11th N. I., to Wing Officer 31st L. I.

Major W. H. G. Palmer, from genl. duty, Tonghoo, to offg. Wing Officer 11th N. I.

Staff Asst. Surg. W. J. Charlton, from doing duty British Troops Trichinopoly, to Dy.-Inspr.-Genl.'s Dept., Presy. Circle, for duty with H. A. St. Thomas' Mount, to join at public expense when relieved by Staff Asst. Surg. Lagoe.

The following orders are confirmed :—

By the Officer Comdg. R. A. Centre District, directing Staff Asst. Surg. F. T. McCarthy to be attached to A. Bat. 20th Brig. R. A., from the 10th inst.

By the Officer Comdg. Palamcottah, appointing Asst. Surg. J. B. Thomas, M. B., C. M., to Zillah Surg. to the medical charge of the 22nd Regt. N. I., on departure of Surg. J. S. Morton, M. D., on sick leave.

By the Officer Comdg. Centre District, directing Surg. J. M. Joseph, M. D., 17th Regt. N. I., to assume medical charge of the Body Guard, during the absence of Surg. M. C. Furnell with H. E. the Governor.

By the Officer Comdg. 2nd Bat. 24th Foot, appointing Lt. Frase to act as Asst Instr. of Musketry during the annual course of Instrn. which commenced on the 4th Sept. 1871, vice Lt. Rainforth relieved.

By the same, appointing Lt. Rainforth to act as Instr. of Musketry to the Batn. during the absence on leave of Lt. Young husband or until further orders.

By the Officer Comdg. Trichinopoly, appointing Capt. J. N. Bennett, Station Staff Officer, Vizianagrum, without prejudice to his duties as 2nd Wing Subn., 12th N. I., vice Capt. R. J. B. Simpson relieved.

Cadre 7th L. C.—Lt. (Bt.-Capt.) W. W. Hooper, 2nd Squad. Subn 4th L. C., for 6 months, from 26th April 1872, under furlough rules of 1868, Neilgherries, private affairs.

16th Lancers.—Vet.-surg. M. J. Hartigan, in extension for 6 weeks from 30th June 1872, Neilgherries, s. e.

Divisional Staff.—Capt. A. Actleon, Staff Corps, offg. Dy. Asst. Qr.-Mr.-Genl. Coded District for 30 days from 25th June 1872 or date of departure, Madras. c. to appear before a medical Board.

Staff Corps.—Major W. H. R. Godfrey, Wing Officer 35th N. I., from 1st July 1871 or date of departure, for 30 days, Bombay, preparatory to embarking for Europe.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*Government Gazette, N. W. Provinces*, July 6.)

Mr. S. Thornton, Depy. Collr., Futtehpore, three months' privilege leave, with effect from the date when he may avail himself of the same.

Mr. John Cunningham Leupolt, Joint Magistrate and Depy. Collr., Etah, the eighteen months' furlough to Europe, in Notification No. 359 A., dated 7th Feb., 1872, to have effect from the 22nd May, instead of the 8th April 1872.

Mr. C. A. Daniell, Mag. and Collr. of Bareilly, two months' privilege leave, from the 15th Aug. next.

Mr. H. R. Wilson, Settlement Officer, Budaon, two months' privilege leave, with effect from the 11th June.

Mr. J. S. Mackintosh, offg. Under-Secy. to Govt., one months' privilege leave, with effect from the date on which he is relieved by Mr. Lyall.

Mr. R. Griffith, Principal of the Benares College, three months' privilege leave, with effect from the 15th July 1872.

With reference to Notification No. 1949 A., dated 30th May 1872, Mr. E. A. Lloyd, B. A., Inspector of Schools, 2nd Circle, 30 days' subsidiary leave to enable him to reach the port of embarkation.

From the 15th April 1872, the date on which Mr. Crosthwaite availed himself of his three months' privilege leave—

Mr. John Hilkiah Carter, Asst. Mag. and Collr., to officiate as Joint Mag. and Depy. Collr. of the 2nd grade.

From the 6th of May 1872, the date on which Mr. F. E. Elliot took charge of office of Mag. and Collr. of Bustee—

Mr. Carter, offg. Joint Mag. and Depy. Collr., 2nd grade, to officiate as Joint Mag. and Depy. Collr., 1st grade.

Mr. Martin, Asst. Mag. and Collr., to officiate as Joint Mag. and Depy. Collr., 2nd grade.

From the 7th of May 1872, the date when Mr. Tracy took charge of office of Mag. and Collr., Agra—

Mr. Tapp, offg. Joint Mag. and Depy. Collr., 2nd grade, to officiate as Joint Mag. and Depy. Collr. of the 1st grade; and

Mr. Kinsey, Asst. Mag. and Collr., to officiate as Joint Mag. and Depy. Collector, 2nd grade.

From the 10th of May, 1872, the date on which Mr. Sladen received charge of the Meerut District—

Mr. Donovan, offg. Joint Mag. and Depy. Collr., 2nd grade, to officiate as Joint Mag. and Depy. Collr. of the 1st grade; and

Mr. Finlay, Asst. Mag. and Collr., to officiate as Joint Mag. and Depy. Collr. of the 2nd grade.

From the 22nd May, 1872, the date on which Mr. Leupolt took furlough—

Mr. Ross, Asst. Mag. and Collr., to officiate as Joint Mag. and Depy. Collr., 2nd grade.

From the 7th June, on which date Mr. Dashwood took charge of the office of Mag. and Collr. of Agra—

Mr. Tapp, to officiate as Joint Mag. and Depy. Collr., 1st grade; and

Mr. Donovan to officiate as Joint Mag. and Depy. Collr., 2nd grade; and

Mr. Ross to revert to his position as Asst. Mag. and Collr.

From the 8th June, date on which Mr. Wigram took charge of office of Mag. and Collr. of Bustee—

Mr. F. E. Elliot to revert to his position as Joint Mag. and Depy. Collr., 1st grade;

Mr. Tupp to officiate as Joint Mag. and Depy. Collr., 2nd grade; and

Mr. Finlay, to revert to his position as Asst. Mag. and Collr.

Doctor J. O. M. McDonnell, M.D., Asst. Surg., to hold charge of the Civil Medical duties of the Station of Chunar, with effect from the 11th May, 1872.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

THE following are now the uniform rates of subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* both for town and up-country subscribers :—

Subscription for One Year (*Post Free*)		Rs.	42 0 0
Half Year	*ditto*	"	24 0 0
Three Months	*ditto*	"	14 0 0
One Month	*ditto*	"	5 0 0
One Week	*ditto*	"	1 8 0

The above rates are for subscriptions paid *in advance*.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

THE shape of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary* is now similar to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*. Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes*; specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports; Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India; and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week.

The Edition for Indian Subscribers also contains the Telegrams received from Europe during the Week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

A specimen copy will be sent on receipt of address.

Subscription for One Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12.

Postage to England, Rs. 6-8 per annum.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT.

THE *Bombay Price Current* is published Weekly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

Per Annum	Rs.	10 0 0
Per Copy	"	0 4 0

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTH.

HOLMES—July 5th, at Perambore, the wife of Lieut. Col. P. L. Holmes, 17th Regt. M. N. I., of a son.

DEATHS.

ARCHER—June 20th, at Mooltan, Punjaub, of heart ap plexy, Henry Archer, Sub-Engineer, Indus Valley State Railway, third son of the late Rev. Wm. Archer, Rector of Crosgh, Co. Limerick, Ireland, aged 35.

BOYD—July 2nd, at Madras, Sergeant Major William Boyd, late of the 1st Madras Fusiliers, aged 62 years.

MUNRO—July 3rd, at the Medical College Hospital, Calcutta, of consumption, Mrs. Isabella Theresa Munro, aged 42 years 5 months and 5 days.

The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, JULY 9, 1872.

IN writing the other day about the case of Major Davies, we took it for granted that that officer had, in the words of the General Order regarding the Commissariat, confessed he had been to blame and thrown himself on the mercy of Government. We could not possibly suppose that there was any inaccuracy in this statement, or that the author of the General Order had misrepresented facts in order to provide Government with an excuse for dismissing Major Davies without giving him the benefit of a formal inquiry into the truth of the charges brought against him. But what must be thought of the already notorious Order, if it be true that Major Davies never owned that he himself had done wrong, but that, when he asked Government to "take a lenient view" of certain irregularities in the management of Commissariat duties, "under the very exceptional circumstances of the case," he was pleading, not for himself, but for some of his subordinates, who, in consequence of the pressure of work caused by the Abyssinian War, had neglected part of their work? If this be the right interpretation of the phrase quoted in the General Order, Government is bound in honour to explain how the misconstruction arose, and to invite the officer who has fallen a victim to it to put in his defence of conduct in respect of which he challenges the fair criticism of his superior officers and the public. The fact that such a slip could have been made confirms the rumour that the Order was issued hastily by one Department without being submitted to all the Members of Council. All the members of the Government could not have read Major Davies's letter without understanding what it meant; but in Sir S. Fitzgerald's time the practice became too common in this Presidency of splitting the responsibility for the acts of Government by distributing work and patronage among the Members of Council individually, instead of requiring their united action. The late Governor gave up, to a great extent, the custom of having weekly Council meetings to discuss public affairs; and, as the writing of separate minutes by the Members of Council to whom papers were referred caused endless delays, Sir Seymour tried to get business despatched by making over charge of certain matters to his colleagues on condition of getting his own way in matters in which he was deeply interested. This division of labour, however, led to great abuses. When ever an unpleasant order was issued, neither the Governor nor any of his colleagues could be held accountable for it, and each one amongst them took credit for the best intentions while indirectly suggesting that the other members of the Government were responsible for all that went wrong. We believe the Council is an effete institution and ought to be abolished, and that it would be far better for the Presidency to be ruled by a responsible Governor with able Secretaries; but, so long as we have a Governor in Council, the orders issued and acts done should be those of the whole Government.

A FEW months since an article appeared in our columns on the importance of pure milk as an article of diet, and the desirability of ascertaining that the milk sold to us was really milk, and not milk and water. We give below the results of a few examinations of milk as at present supplied to the inhabitants of Bombay. It is gratifying to know that there are methods not only for detecting when present such grosser impurities as brains, chalk, starch, and pus globules, but also for detecting the presence of that most common adulteration—water—when present in any quantity. We may mention that the specific gravity of milk, even when ascertained by the accurate specific gravity bottle, is no indication of its genuineness. We regret that very little reliance can be placed, in the estimation of the purity of a sample of milk, on any of the instruments sold to the public for that purpose. A milk may be of high density, and yet give comparatively little animal matter; on the other hand, a sample of milk may be of far lower density, and yet yield considerably more nutriment in the shape of animal matter.

Experience has proved that the same kinds of animals when receiving alike proper food and proper treatment give milk varying very little in the proportion of its different constituents, although the time of year and mode of feeding may cause some slight alteration in their relative value. Allowing for these differences, caseine is the least variable constituent in the milk of the cow; and, considering how very difficult it would be to add any substance possessing similar properties, we have only to estimate the quantity of this substance in genuine samples of different kinds of milk, to obtain a data from which we can determine the genuineness of any other sample. The following examinations were made in accordance with this method. The first four samples were obtained direct from the cow. Of the following five samples, four were obtained indiscriminately from the market, and one was purchased from a person who brought milk round :—

		Total solid matters. Per cent.	Caseine. Per cent	
Deccan cow...	1st sample.....	17·9	7·6	Known to be pure.
" " ...	2nd "	16·93	6·2	
Buffalo ...	1st "	17·79	8·9	
...	2nd "	17·25	8·3	
...	1st "	9·93	3·07	
...	2nd "	12·40	4·10	
...	3rd "	8·75	2·50	
...	4th "	9·39	3·02	
...	5th "	8·66	3·00	

It will be seen the last five samples are very deficient in both solid matter and caseine, as compared with the genuine samples, so much so, that we may fairly infer they contained half water. We may mention on the authority of Professor Wanklyn, who was the first to institute this satisfactory method of milk analysis, that normal English milk contains on the average only four per cent. of caseine, so that the pure milk here is much richer than the English milk. We recollect reading a paper somewhere "on the influence of water in the "production of milk," the writer showing how, by causing a cow to drink twenty times the quantity of water beyond her usual allowance, a relative increase in the quantity of milk was obtained. If we *must* have the water, we should ourselves prefer having it added to the milk *after* the milk has left the cow. From the above results it is very evident one of these two methods of adulteration must be largely practised by the milk sellers of Bombay.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

WE are glad that our remarks on the Cashmere business have already produced a portion of the effect that we intended. The Chief Officer has sent a letter to the *Times of India*, and we quote it because we are the last who would willingly do the officers of that ship the injustice of not allowing them to say all they can with reference to a subject that is now regarded with some interest :

SIR,—I wish to draw your attention to an article in the *Bombay Gazette* of to-day's date, relative to the boarding of the s.s. Cashmere by Arab pirates at Bassorah, in which a remark is made that is particularly incorrect, and throws a great slur on the internal economy of the ship—viz., that both powder and ball were stowed away in one of the officer's cabins, and could only be reached when the road to the cabin was clear.

This was not the case, as the powder, caps, and rifle cartridges were placed in two copper cans which stood on the same rack as the rifles in the ship's magazine, in proof of which three or four rifles were loaded, but not in time to be of any service in repelling the pirates.

Hoping that in justice to myself you will contradict the remark complained of—I am, &c.,

W LAUTIT,
Bombay, July 6. Chief Officer, s.s. Cashmere.

This "Mr. Lautit" is of course Mr. Loutit whose interesting and useful account of the piracy we published when the Cashmere arrived in Bombay. From the above remarks it would appear that the powder and ball, together with the arms, *were* all together in their proper place in the ship's magazine. This is precisely the information we desired to get at; and now, of course, if an inquiry were held, we presume it would be ascertained how it was that the officers took such a length of time to get at their arms and ammunition. It cannot be pleaded, we should think (although the *Times of India* seems to do so), that the officers were all so overcome with the idea of discretion being the better part of valour that they would not fight in presence of the danger that not one of them "would survive to tell the tale," because if the statement of Mr. Loutit about loading "two or three rifles" means anything, it intimates that the officers were determined to make a fight of it before the pirates left the ship. If it does not mean this, then of course there would appear to have been little use in doing anything so foolish as loading rifles that were never intended to be used. We will presume that Mr. Loutit has replied to what he considers either the most answerable or the most important of our criticisms; but it should not be forgotten that there are some other matters upon which information would have been very acceptable. For instance, is it a rule of the British India Steam Navigation Company that in ports like Bussorah *all* the European officers should be allowed to sleep in the midnight watches, and leave the ship in charge of a single native? We say *all* advisedly, because the Cashmere *may* carry more than three officers and the Captain, although we are not aware that she does. If she does not, then it cannot be said that all the officers were not asleep, because, turning to Mr. Loutit's own narrative of the affair, we find that he distinctly speaks of the "captain being aroused" on the poop where he had been sleeping; of the chief officer (Mr. Loutit) "jumping out of bed" on hearing the native quartermaster's cries; and of Mr. Loutit crying out for assistance to the other officers whose cabins immediately adjoined his; and of these officers "immediately coming out." So here we have at least three officers and the captain (and also the Company's agent, Mr. Cunningham) asleep; while the only definite statement made about anybody being awake is made regarding that native quartermaster. We have no hesitation in saying that, if this is a rule of the Company of which Messrs. Nicol and Co. are the agents, it is a very bad one; and a better one could be easily devised by which property and the lives of passengers as well as the crew could be made more secure than they seem to have been on board the Cashmere. There is a serious responsibility attaching to such excessive bad management, because, if it had been a thing generally known in Bussorah that a sharp and good watch was kept on board the steamers lying in the river, a band of Arabs would never have ventured to carry out a scheme of piracy and murder after the manner of the robbers of the Cashmere. Surely no one can say that this is not a matter that should not be inquired into. Again, Mr. Loutit has said nothing about gangways being left down all night. Had this not been the case, the pirates could not possibly have gained such ready access to the Cashmere's decks as they did. Neither has he said why a rocket was not put up, or some sort of signal made, to attract the attention of the adjoining Turkish frigate. And indeed there are other points upon which he preserves his silence. True, the *Times of India* champions the officers, but does so on such flippant and superficial grounds as make its advocacy scarcely worthy of notice. It "has no hesitation" in saying that suspicion thrown on the captain and officers of the Cashmere is totally undeserved. Well, this is a matter of opinion, on which the *Times of India's* is almost less valuable than anybody else's, because it may withdraw to-morrow what it says to day, as in these times its policy is the "course apologetic." "Cut off from all communication with the crew, unable to reach their rifles and ammunition—what could they do?" Mr. Loutit had just written to the *Times of India* to say that the arms were get-at-able; so the advocate is at variance with his brief on that particular. As to what the officers could do, we think one thing and others another; but it seems extraordinary that though the night was completely dark, so that how many pirates were on board the ship could not be seen very clearly, a band of Englishmen should from the beginning have believed they had not the slightest chance and sat down and adopted the no-fight policy. How could they tell that, considering the thirst for blood that they agree in attributing to the Arabs, they were not all to be killed, fight or no fight, and did it not strike them that they might as well die fighting as not? However, we only said before that such things were remarked upon; and we suggested an inquiry, because it seemed to us the most fair thing for officers who very probably are greatly maligned. The officers themselves ought to court an open inquiry; for it is monstrous that such robberies should be committed, and no explanations given except such as the agents choose to place before the public. Nobody will be satisfied with a purely partisan report.

The *Times of India* says that we were wrong in supposing that the treasure chest was made of wood. Well, we said that if it had been a good office safe, even a "few vigorous blows" could not have opened it. We observe that, upon the point of the securing of what was not a wooden chest, the *Times of India* makes either a very cautious or a very weak statement. "It was fairly well secured." But why was it not thoroughly secured?—secured so that a hundred Arabs could not have opened it in twice the time they took? Our contemporary generously says that the rest of the surmises and queries in our paragraph could be easily met if if were worth while. We hope, for the sake of all concerned, that they will all be met. Our contemporary further gives us the information that we have quite over-done and used up the sensational story of the pirates of Bussorah. Speaking *comparatively* of our columns and its own, our contemporary is right; for, while we went on board the Cashmere when it arrived in Bombay and were thus able to give our readers a consecutive account of the robbery, the *Times of India* contented itself with publishing a hearsay and inaccurate letter from Bushire. By the way, what the *Times of India* means by saying that, "considering Captain Gavin and his men are virtually branded with one of the most unpleasant of all epithets, the remark seems one obnoxious to the charge of tempting to a breach of the peace," can be only known to itself.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

LONDON, 6TH JULY, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day closed quiet, but unchanged. The prices for Cotton on spot are also unchanged.

Exchange on India, 1s. 10⅜d. to 1s. 10⅝d.
4 per cent. Government Securities, 96½.
4½ " " 99¼.
5½ " " 107¼.
Total Coin in the Bank of France.....£29,750,000.
" Notes " " .....£93,250,000.
Consols, 92 5/8.

Departures for Bombay—Celia on 29th ultimo, and Assyria on 2nd instant.

SUEZ, 6TH JULY.

The Persia passed the Canal, outward bound, for Bombay on the 3rd instant.

There has been a trial of H. M. S. Hotspur with a 600 pounder gun against H. M. S. Glatton, which has resulted in the triumph of the turretship

COLONEL CHITTY is at present slightly ill with dengue fever.

IT is reported from Jubbulpore that they have had torrents of rain there.

THE Hon. Mrs. Deane gives a garden party at Government House, Gunnesh Khind, this afternoon.

IT is reported at Rangoon that the Hon. Mr. Eden, after visiting Moulmain, will extend his tour to Tavoy and Mergui.

TELEGRAMS were received in Bombay yesterday reporting that the Bank of Bengal has declared a dividend of 12 per cent. per annum.

WE yesterday mentioned that cholera had broken out in the Presidency Jail, Calcutta. We now find that a few cases have occurred simultaneously at the Alipore and Presidency Jails and in one of the ships in the river.

THE havoc at the Sandheads has been fearful, only the Upper Gaspal light-vessel remaining. Quantities of large wreck are floating about. The s.s. Court Hey has been hired in addition to the Columbus to look after or search for the other missing light vessel at the mouth of the Hooghly. Both steamers proceeded to sea on Friday.

THE *Hindu Reformer* of Saturday last intimates that it is the intention of the Hon. Mungaldas Nathoobhoy to resign shortly his appointment as a member of the Legislative Council, and recommends several gentlemen to succeed him as the Hindoo member of the Legislative Council. The *Deccan Herald* is of opinion that there is no one better qualified to succeed Mr. Mungaldas than the Chief of Jumkhundie.

MESSRS. FINLAY, MUIR AND CO., Calcutta, the agents of the ship Omaha, write to the Calcutta papers that they are desirous of raising a subscription of about Rs. 1,000 for the relief of the survivors, 15 or 16 sailors, of the ship, who have endured very great hardships, both before reaching the land and afterwards, and invite subscriptions from any who may be inclined to aid them.

THERE appears to be some hitch about the Secretariat arrangements consequent on Mr. R. S. Ellis's departure for Europe. Mr. Carmichael was, it was believed, to have resumed Mr. Hudleston's post as Revenue Secretary; but a fresh arrangement is now talked of, which consigns Mr. Dalyell to Secretariat work on the Hills, and leaves Mr. Carmichael at the Revenue Board in Madras.

WE last week received a special telegram from Simla announcing that the Viceroy has accepted the resignation by Mr. Robinson of what we said to be "his seat as a member of the Madras Legislative Council." Mr. Robinson is not a member of the Madras Legislative Council. He sat as the Madras Member in the Legislative Council of the Governor General, and that is the appointment he has given up.

WE see it stated that the new anæsthetic chloral or chloralchohol has been successfully applied by Dr. Reichard at Riga to the cure of Asiatic cholera. In some cases, after taking a small dose (one eighth of an ounce), the patients went off into a hypnotic state, by which the choleraic crisis was bridged over as it were, and when they awoke the symptoms rapidly abated and recovery took place.

THE following appointments have been recommended, consequent on Colonel Lumsden's transfer to Hyderabad :—Colonel T. Wright, C.B., Deputy Adjutant General, to officiate as Quartermaster General; Lieutenant-Colonel G. C. Holmes, 1st Adjutant General, to officiate as Deputy Adjutant General; Lieutenant Colonel T. C. Gordon, Malwa Bheel Corps, to officiate as 1st Assistant Adjutant General.

WE yesterday reported that the Calcutta Mayo memorial committee had resolved to have an equestrian statue of Lord Mayo. We now learn that the following gentlemen, resident in London, are to be invited to form themselves into a committee for the purpose of giving effect to the Committee's wishes with regard to the statue, and the selection of a sculptor, &c. :—The Hon. R. Bourke, M.P., Major O. T. Burne, C.S.I., General R. Strachey, Dr. F. J. Mouat, Sir Henry Sumner Maine, K.C.S.I., and W. S. Seton-Karr, Esq. It has also been decided that the application of the surplus funds, after defraying the cost of the equestrian statue decided upon, be left for consideration by this Committee when the fund has been finally closed and the exact available surplus ascertained.

SATURDAY'S *Englishman* says :—We learn that we were mistaken in our belief that Mr. Campbell had virtually condemned his own scheme of electoral Municipalities by withholding the privilege from the only place in which it was likely to be used effectively. His Honor has already taken the initial step towards extending the new system to Calcutta, in entrusting to Mr. F. F. Wyman the task of bringing in a Bill for the reform of the present Municipal Constitution, on the basis of election of a majority of the members. This Bill is, we believe, likely to be introduced in the next session of the local Council, and will, we trust, embrace several other important reforms in the Municipal law, besides the introduction of the elective principle.

THE Directors of the Bank of Madras, on Thursday evening, declared a dividend for the half-year, January to June, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum. As the first half of the year is usually regarded as the most profitable, this dividend is not satisfactory, and it compares unfavourably with the dividends in former years, which have been as follows :—January to June 1860 at the rate of 9½ per cent.; 1861, 8; 1862, 9½; 1863, 13; 1864, 15; 1865, 12; 1866, 10; 1867, 10; 1868, 11½; 1869, 12; 1870, 12; 1871, 6. The dividend for July to December 1871 was at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, so that the dividend for the twelve months just terminated is 5 per cent. It was 6¼ in 1860-61; 7½ in 1861-62; 11½ in 1862-63; 13½ in 1863-64; 12 in 1864-65; 11½ in 1864-65; 11½ in 1865-66; 8½ in 1866-67; 10½ in 1867-68; 9¾ in 1868-69; 10 in 1869-70; 6¢ in 1870-71.

A BENARES correspondent of the *Indian Mirror* asserts that a Bengalee Baboo at that city has discovered a certain cure for cholera. It is said by the correspondent that he applied to the Government of India, claiming the promised reward of a lac of rupees for having found out the specific, and that the Government of India, on receipt of this, referred the petition to the Commissioner of the 5th Division, N. W. P., for necessary enquiries, who in due course of business forwarded the same to the magistrate of the district to do the needful. But it was remarked by the magistr

A LESSON IN GEOGRAPHY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Forty inches of rain in thirty minutes! No! that can't be it—then four hundred minutes of rain equal to. No! that won't do. Then what the dickens is it? It must be the rain somehow, because we have had such an unusual lot of it. If it is not the rain, then it must be my muddle-headedness, and muddle-headedness must be my normal condition. Perhaps that's it. I'd go to Doctor Blaney for a remedy, or to Doctor Sidney Smith: they are not muddle-headed; but then they may have bees in their bonnets, and if a bee got into my bonnet just now * * Half a minute, if you please * * if there was no bee (B) in my bonnet, what then? Why it would be 'onnet (on it)! Oh, my poor head, but I think I've settled the bee question, and you can now form some idea of my present mental condition, so perhaps you will do your best to put me straight. Only, dear Mr. Editor, dear Mr. — —, I mus'nt say your name tho', now we are at children's riddles up in the nursery, but *I know it*; then dear man! clear my brain, not with a marrow scoop, if not with a scoop, then how? Ah! that's a stumper. I give it up, but do, do it, and do it quickly. Send some one, or before to-morrow I shall be screeching out of the window of a shigram, all through the Fort, on my way to Colaba. I've read the *Bombay Gazette* to-day, July 8th—the date is all right, Monday. Forty-two inch. Holloa! where am I going to, to Colaba? Steady, bide-a-wee, not just yet; but if I'm not daft, who is? Who is your correspondent, London, 14th June? There has been no convulsion of nature more serious than a touch of cholera in the Central Provinces since January 1872. No earthquakes or upheavals or landslips that I have heard of, dear Mr. Editor; then how can the Government "construct a branch to connect the G. I. P. Railway with the coalfields near Chanda in the valley of the Nerbudda, south of the Nagpore line?" If you don't know, send round and ask Mr. LeM. Oh! ! there I go again with names, poor me, poor Chanda too; what has happened to Chanda? That's the first symptom that alarmed me this morning. I've been at it for ever so long—and I've folded, and unfolded, and refolded my map, and now I give it up, and all because of those Brahmins of the city of Poona who have "placed twenty-two Brahmins in the Temple of Rameyshwur." You have left out half the story: they feed these poor things on croton oil, and mean to go on doing so until cholera abates—that will make them pray. They are doomed to be scapegoats, and to have the cholera for the rest of the population. That's it; or is it my head again? No! its Ross—oh! there goes his name? What shall I do? I know *him* too. He is a gunner—such a gunner!—six feet and over so much, long legs, blue eyes, sandy weepers, and a lisp or a snuffle, or both, and he has got kunkur in his head. It is not my head this time, it is his head—what a head! He has had all sorts of things in his head at all sorts of times. He had coal in his head once, not *cold*, but *coal*—carbon—which is what he says the kunkur hasn't got, but no one else could see it: perhaps he was daft. It was not rain made *him* so, it was a big manuscript note book, translated from the German with a blowpipe. He has got into this book or into the blowpipe, or the book and the blowpipe into Ross, but not into his head. Another convulsion, perhaps! Then he had plumbago, and an anti-rust composition for making dull things bright and sharp and keeping them so. He never applied this to his own intellect—more's the pity—and now he has knocked his head against the mortar of the D. P. W., which is supposed to be made of the same sort of ingredients as were used in the composition of the grouting and concrete which constitute the greater part of the walls of our old Indian forts, which are as solid as rocks to the present day. This is not due to the lime, so Ross says. Now General Strachey must love Ross; but then, perhaps, he thinks Ross has water on the brain, and if he does, perhaps he is right, though perhaps *Pioneer* won't confirm this verdict. Now stop—oh Lord! I wish I could. I'm the King of Rangoon. I had the disease forty years ago, and now I'm gazing at skulls of my wife—at least I suppose so. How many skulls had the dear departed? Oh, dear, what shall I do? What *shall* I do? Send for Staff Assistant Surgeon Anthoniz on his way from Deolalee to Colaba: perhaps he could do me some good. Bring round Col. Dillon's horse at once, and I'll be off. They've brought a Bombay 'bus horse. No! Yes! It's a tiger not over sixteen feet long. For the love of mercy have pity on me Mr. M——, —Mr. Editor I mean—and send some one to relieve my *poor head*, or I shall do as the Hydrabad Banian did, "rig" a spot, and be found dead in the morning. Help! help!!! poor

TRIPTOLEMUS.

P. S.—I can't go on: here's Mrs. M., just been in, in her "pain war" and two brushes and no chignon—no, I don't mean *in* two brushes or in "no chignon"—how could that be?—but she nearly caught me anyhow, and she's calling—yes, my dear, yes, I'm coming, darling! oh the deuce!!!

EAST INDIA FINANCE COMMITTEE.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL REPORTER.]

HOUSE OF COMMONS, FRIDAY, JUNE 14.

THE examination of General Strachey was resumed to-day. Mr. Fawcett interrogated him with the view of bringing out that there was an enormous increase of local taxation in the Punjab under the operation of the Punjab Municipal Act, and that in Bombay and Madras also there had been a similar serious increase owing to great powers of local taxation being given to the local governments. The hon. gentleman quoted statements made by members of the Council of the Governor-General on this subject, and asked General Strachey if he could confirm them, but no definite evidence on the matter was given. General Strachey did not approve of unlimited powers of local taxation being given to the provincial governments, and was also far from approving of all the existing local taxation. There was no definite security that could be given to the people of India that this system of local taxation would not be extended. The only possible security was the responsibility resting on the Government and the selection of competent men for the administration. He did not think there was at present in India anything deserving the name of public opinion, but at the same time the position of the administrators ought none the less to be founded on the principle of public responsibility. He had all along thought and continued to think that along with this system of local taxation, there should be local bodies to discuss the schemes for new works and new taxation, such bodies including representative men from the native communities. The local Legislative Council did to a certain extent give an opportunity for such discussion. In the nature of things it was impossible to develope at once a great and perfect scheme of administration. It must be done by steps, and therefore the power of interfering in these matters should be given to the local bodies he proposed, at first under considerable control, and be extended as circumstances might seem to render desirable. In the course of further examination, General Strachey gave it as his opinion that the arrangements made by Government with the irrigation companies had been improvident. With regard to the Godavery works, the whole tendency of the action of the Government of India had been in opposition to the undertaking, and it was owing entirely to the action of the Secretary of State that they had been carried on.

Mr. Eastwick said that on a former occasion General Strachey had particularised Lord Derby in connection with these works, and if this were to be repeated he wished——

The Chairman here requested strangers to withdraw.

When the strangers had been re-admitted,

General Strachey said, in reply to Mr. Fawcett, that he thought the principal despatch on the subject of the Godavery works had been signed by Lord Halifax, and that Lord Derby's administration had been so short as not to be of much account in connection with this question. The return on the outlay on the Orissa works was at present extremely small. In fact the works had not quite come into operation yet. He thought something over a million had been expended on them. By the Orissa Company the Secretary of State was pressed for assistance, and he declined to give a guarantee, but said he was prepared to enter into an arrangement by which the company should get the profits derived from the works they had themselves constructed. The contract drawn up afterwards was not approved by the Secretary of State, and it being found difficult to carry out the promise that had been given, the matter was referred to the Government of India to dispose of in the best manner they could. It had been disposed of in a complicated manner which did not seem to him satisfactory. The Government to get out of the difficulty bought up the company at a price beyond the value of the shares. He took exception also to the works at Kurrachee harbour, on which however only a small sum had been expended—about £400,000 he thought. He would not say that some valuable work had not been done there, but he thought it premature, and that an exaggerated opinion had prevailed as to the commercial importance of Kurrachee. Without saying that Kurrachee was a case in point, most of these cases of misdirected expenditure had been due to the action of the Home Government. Among the works that were financially the least satisfactory, must be counted, no doubt, the Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway. Questions in regard to guarantees to companies had as a general rule not been brought at all before the Government of India, but been dealt with exclusively by the Secretary of State.

Mr. Fawcett—Then, the further we go the worse it appears, for now you say that the Secretary of State, who has never been an hour in India, takes upon himself to decide these important questions without consulting the Government of India. Are you aware that in 1864 Sir C. Trevelyan pointed out that expenditure on public works had gone as far as it could safely go, and predicted the difficulties that have arisen?—I believe Sir C. Trevelyan did say some wild things on that subject.

But have not subsequent events fully borne out his opinions?—I think not.

General Strachey afterwards stated that the motives which had led the Government of India to undertake the lines of railway at present under construction were just as various as the lines themselves. The reasons for the Lahore and Peshawar line were almost purely military, and in the case of the Mooltan and Kotree they were somewhat similar. It had been considered that it was extremely important to unite by railways those parts of India in which military operations were at all events possible. The other State lines stood on a totally different footing. The line being constructed between Agra and Ajmere was intended to afford facilities for the supply of salt to the N. W Provinces and Oudh, where it had been ascertained the supply was deficient. It was from the Sambhur Lake that the salt was brought. It was at once to increase the supply and diminish the price of salt—an object considered to be of importance—that this line and a branch were being constructed. The scheme was one for 369 miles of railway, which were to cost 2½ millions. Including a bridge over the Jumna at Agra, and other necessary heavy works, it was estimated that the cost would not exceed £5,000 a mile.

Mr. Fawcett—Is it proper, do you think, to class lines of railway carried out chiefly for military purposes as reproductive works?—I think so. They are always more or less reproductive.

General Strachey, in giving his opinion as to the functions of the Secretary of State in Council, said he thought the present organisation in connection with his executive and administrative duties was not satisfactory. These duties which were distinct from the mere control of the administration of the Government of India, and were of a most important character, were at present discharged under a system by which in point of fact no one could be pointed to as individually responsible. It was not sufficient that there should be a committee of the Council in charge of a particular department; there ought to be in each case an executive head with a specific responsibility. He did not refer in this evidence to discussions and decisions as to questions of policy which were properly dealt with by the Council as a whole. He spoke of the carrying out of the principles of policy so decided upon. As examples of the consequences of the want of specific responsibility, he referred to the proceedings in connection with the guaranteed railways and the financial results which had followed. If there had been an executive officer with the responsibility he suggested, such things he believed could not possibly have occurred. With regard to the Stores department, he was not prepared to say that its operations had not been satisfactorily carried out. It was true that remonstrances had at times been addressed from India on the subject of stores, but it was likely that the deficiencies in this respect had arisen from the difficulty of attending to the wishes of a distant authority, not always very clearly expressed.

Mr. Fawcett—Has any improvement been introduced in consequence of Lord Mayo's remonstrance in regard to spending so much money on barracks?—Yes; the greatest improvements have been and continue to be made, both in regard to construction and the manner of keeping the accounts.

General Strachey afterwards pointed out that there was a great misapprehension prevalent as to the Public Works Department having an entirely separate existence from other departments. When control of the Financial Department over the Public Works Department was spoken of, it seemed often to be forgotten that the head of both was the Governor General in Council, and that all questions in connection with them were considered by the same authority. There was an idea that these departments were as distinct as the War Office and the Admiralty, but this was quite a mistake.

The Committee thereafter adjourned.

BOMBAY.

INFANTICIDE.—On Sunday a still-born native child was found by the police on the reclamation ground at Back Bay.

MR. G. B. REID, C.S., has been appointed Acting Professor in the Deccan College, during the absence of Mr. Wordsworth.

EUROPEAN VAGRANTS.—Yesterday there were in all thirty-five European vagrants in the Government Workhouse attached to the House of Correction.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—Yesterday, in the Girgaum Police Court, a Mussulman named Mullick Ebram, a hack buggy-driver, was fined seven rupees, for cruelly ill-treating his horse.

A LIBRARY AT BARIA.—A library has been opened from the 1st inst., at Baria, in Rewa Kanta, by the exertions of Mr. Nundshunker Tooljashunker, Assistant Political Agent of that place.

A NEW ENGLISH SCHOOL AT SURAT.—We learn that from the 1st inst. a new English school has been opened at Surat under the superintendence of a student belonging to Bombay University.

STRIPES.—A Marathi named Luxmon Vithoo was yesterday sentenced by Mr. Nana Morojee to receive ten stripes, for stealing a brass pot and an umbrella, the property of a man named Laldas.

THE WEATHER.—The back wall of a house belonging to a Bhattia named Khuttao Muccoondjee, and situated in the Bazaar Gate Street, Fort, fell in on Saturday night, but fortunately nobody was hurt.

FIRE.—About 9 o'clock on Sunday morning a fire broke out at Mahim in a cadjan hut belonging to one Syeboona Nursoo. By the exertions of the police the fire was soon put out. The hut was partially destroyed.

THE DEPUTY COLLECTOR OF KAIRA.—We hear that Mr. Chunilal, the Deputy Collector of Kaira, is shortly to be transferred to Broach, and Mr. Aderjee Jeevanjee, the Deputy Collector of the latter station, will go to Kaira.

INQUEST.—Dr. Blaney, Deputy Coroner, held an inquest on Saturday at Chinchpoogly on the body of a Parsee priest by name Manockjee Hormusjee. The jury found that deceased's death was caused by being accidentally drowned in a well.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.—It is stated that the period of the Hon. Munguldass Nuthoobhoy as a member of the local Legislative Council shortly expires, and it is believed that Mr. Venayekrao Jugunnath Sunkersett will be nominated in his place.

SENT TO THE WORK-HOUSE.—John Williams, a European, was charged before Mr. Nana Morojee yesterday with being a vagrant and wandering about without any visible means of subsistence, and was sent to the Government Workhouse attached to the House of Correction.

AN OLD MAN RESCUED.—On Sunday a Mahomedan mendicant, aged about sixty years, accidentally fell into a tank on the Gunpowder Road. Some of the neighbouring people immediately jumped in and took out the old man alive. He was soon conveyed to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

BARODA.—We hear that a few days ago one or two persons from Bombay went to Baroda and waited upon H. H. the Gaekwar, and requested his permission to allow them to start a press and a weekly English newspaper at that station. The Gaekwar has refused to comply with their request.

A NOTED THIEF.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Nana Morojee, a Mussulman named Nuthoo Duthakhan, a noted thief, was charged with stealing one rupee belonging to one Bernal Fernand. Prisoner was adjudged guilty and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT BY TWO PERSIAN PARSEES.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, a Persian Parsee named Roostum appeared before Mr. Connon and obtained a warrant against two of his countrymen, Khoodabux Bahamon and Jeevan Nowroz, whom he charged with stealing Rs. 500 in cash and currency notes.

THE HOUSE OF CORRECTION.—There were in all 261 prisoners in the House of Correction yesterday. Of these, 34 were under sentence from the High Court, 194 from the Magistrates of Police, 32 from Military Courts Martial, and 1 from a Naval Court Martial. Of the prisoners, 159 were natives and the remaining 102 were Europeans.

THE GAEKWAR OF BARODA.—The *Surya Prakash* states that His Highness Mulharao intends to send to England at his own expense a son of Mr. Fernandes, station master of the B. B. and C. I. Railway at Baroda, to finish his education there. H. H. intends also to establish several English and vernacular schools in his territory.

SUMMONS FOR DEFAMATION.—In the Senior Magistrate's Court, Mr. J. Hastings Boyne appeared and laid an information against a Dr. Authony for defaming him in a suit heard to-day in the Court of Small Causes. After some enquiry, His Worship ordered that the summons applied for be granted, returnable on Monday, the 15th instant.

THE WEATHER AT VEERUMGAUM.—A correspondent of a native paper, writing from Veerumgaum on the 4th instant, states—"During the past week we were visited with very light downpours; in other respects the weather has been uniformly delightful. The dengue fever, I am happy to say, has lost much of its virulent effects and it is a probable belief that it will disappear from hence within a week or so, *in toto*."

PENSIONS TO SCHOOLMASTERS.—It will be good news for schoolmasters paid from "local funds" to hear that Government have appointed a committee to consider the best means of providing them pensions. The committee will probably consist of Mr. J. B. Peile, C.S., Col. Ballard, R.E., the Secretary for the Civil Fund, Capt. Baker, R.E., and Dr. G. W. Cline, LL.D., Assistant Accountant General.—*Bombay Educational Record*, July 1.

ACCIDENTS.—A Hindoo lad, aged about fifteen years, employed at the Mungaldass Nuthoobhoy Spinning and Weaving Mills, had his left arm crushed by the machinery on Saturday. The boy was removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital, where he now lies in a precarious state.—A Mahomedan child fell on Saturday from a window of the first storey of a house in Goolam Mohideen Street. The child was much hurt, and was removed to the hospital.

A STABBING CASE.—On Sunday afternoon a Goanese cook named Joseph DeCosta was talking with some of his comrades in a boardin-ghouse at Dhobie Talao, when a countryman of his by name Antonio Coutinho went there and stabbed him in his back with a knife. Coutinho then ran towards the house of a Parsee, who arrested him and made him over to the police. The injured man was removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital, where his deposition was taken by Mr. Nana Morojee the same evening. The accused was yesterday charged before the magistrate with voluntarily causing hurt to Joseph DeCosta by means of an instrument for stabbing. He was remanded to jail, pending the recovery of the complainant.

FOOTBALL ON THE ESPLANADE—AN ACCIDENT.—The game of football is now attracting as many interested spectators as hockey did when it was first started in Bombay. A grand game was played yesterday afternoon on the site of the Commander-in-Chief's camp, which seemed to be much enjoyed by those who engaged in it as well as by a large number of spectators, both European and native; but the sport was somewhat marred by an unfortunate accident by which Mr. Nicol, of Messrs. Nicol & Co., dislocated his shoulder blade. Both Dr. Ward and Dr. James Arnot were fortunately at hand when the accident occurred, and these gentlemen accompanied Mr. Nicol home in Mr. Maxwell's carriage.

A WARNING TO BUGGY DRIVERS.—Elias Essack, a hack buggy driver, was charged before Mr. Woodward, acting Second Magistrate, on Saturday, with driving his buggy at Mazagon on the 25th June in a rash and negligent manner, and thereby injuring one Abdoola Khan Shaba Khan. The injured man was removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital, where he died on the 28th June. An inquest was held on the body by the Deputy Coroner, and the jury returned a verdict to the effect that the man had died from the effects of an injury to his leg, but that there was no evidence to show how or by what means the injury had occurred. The magistrate on the evidence convicted the buggywalla, and sentenced him to a month's rigorous imprisonment.

THE HINDOO MAHARAJ.—We mentioned the other day the second marriage of Jeevanlaljee, the head of the Hindoo Maharaj in Bombay, with a girl of the Telingi caste, aged about eleven years. The Maharaj's first wife, who is about thirty years old, is at present alive, and the vernacular newspapers of Bombay animadvert on the conduct of Jeevanlaljee as the head Maharaj in Bombay for the manner in which he has abandoned her. The Maharaj is at present at Benares, and he has written letters to his followers in Bombay in rather a threatening style, advising them that unless they put out of his house his first wife he will not return to Bombay. A summons was issued against the Maharaj some time ago by the High Court to give evidence in a certain civil suit, and it was with a view to avoid service of it that he left for Benares.

NATIVE CHIVALRY.—The *Gujerat Friend*, writing on the subject of "Native Chivalry," says—"We have able and accomplished natives, practised rhetoricians and astute lawyers, but have we among us chivalrous natives, ready to offer aid to the weaker six in the hour of trouble or anxiety? But the man with Milton in hand has no respect for the modest virgin striving in vain to get clear of a crowd. He must have his way first, so as Milton taught him—the poet who sung of Eve, fresh with divine bloom. We think it a great reproach to us as a people, and we clearly lay ourselves open to the charge of having little sense if we continue in that haughty and tyrannic spirit with which the women of our times is treated, and not pay one-tenth of the homage which the English are accustomed to pay to surpassing modesty, and to the emblems of gentleness and beauty. Such homage is indeed the birthright of every woman in the land where we have no occasion to deplore, as the Englishman have, the painted skin taking the place of modest virtues agreeable and useful to man. The native girl possesses every thing that her English sister does, except her hideous dress, her crinoline and her train—the chief object of her adoration."

THE REV. MR. WELLS deserves the thanks of all who are engaged in teaching English for his paper on paraphrasing. The exercise is, as Mr. Wells observes, of great practical importance, and it is very desirable that clear ideas should prevail regarding it. We hope that the paper now before us will provoke some discussion on the subject, for which there appears to us to be room, and that some general agreement as to what constitutes a good paraphrase will thus be arrived at.—*Bombay Educational Record*, July 1.

APPREHENSION OF ONE OF THE FORGERS AT POONA.—We are very glad to learn that the Poona City Police have succeeded in apprehending one of the parties concerned in the case of the forged currency notes, which occurred in Bombay recently, and which we noticed in one of our issues. The man must have, ere this, been despatched to Bombay, where he will, no doubt, meet with his deserts. We learn that this man was very cleverly arrested by the Poona City Police, and considering the well known character of his friends and accomplices, the task could certainly not have been an easy one.—*Deccan Herald*.

POONA BOAT CLUB.—A Scratch Regatta will be held by the members of the Poona Boat Club next Saturday at the place where such meetings were held last year. Mr. H. M. Grant, who occupies the Bunder Salama House this year, has kindly put it at the disposal of the Poona Boat Club for the accommodation of its members and their friends. It commands a view of the whole course, so that more interest is felt in the sport than when only the close of the race is seen. The boats are to be steered by lady Cox-wains, and the Cox of the winning boat will be rewarded by a suitable prize selected by the committee. Those gentlemen who wish to row are requested to enter their names on the paper put up for the purpose at the Boat House, or send an intimation to the honorary secretary, Mr. Fletcher.—*Ibid*.

POONA.—A circular was issued on Friday last to the clerks in the Finance Office, asking them to signify whether they were willing to remove to Bombay as all the offices now under the roof of the building known as the Finance Office are to be removed to Bombay. It is probable that Government may save the money which was sanctioned for a new Post Office by removing it at once to the old Finance Office. It is said that the Telegraph Office, the Adjutant General's Office, the Assistant Commissariat, and other offices will be shifted to the quarters vacated by the Finance Offices. We hope consideration will be at least shown to the public by the removal of the Railway Magistrate's office to a more suitable building. The Railway Magistrate's Court is the most crowded Court in Poona, yet it is held in the worst building that could possibly be given to it. Last season natives used to be carried fainting out of the Court, yet nothing was done to remedy the evil. Both the Poona papers urged its removal at that time; let it be removed now.—*Ibid*.

THE DURBAR AT POONA.—On Saturday evening, at 5 P.M., the Durbar was held for the uncovering of the clock which has been placed in the Budwar Palace by Mr. Anna Saheb Vinchoorker, one of the Sirdars of the Deccan. All our readers will remember that the Chief of Vinckoorker offered the clock at the time of the visit to Bombay of H. R. H. Prince Alfred, to commemorate a visit which gave much pleasure and gratification to the nobles of India, as it evinced the personal interests which our gracious sovereign takes in the affairs of this great empire. It is a matter of regret that the ceremony could not have been performed by His Excellency the Governor as was at first intended, but His Excellency's place was very gracefully occupied by Mr. Pinhey, Judge of Poona and Agent for Sirdars in the Deccan. The cause of His Excellency the Governor's absence—the death of Colonel Stephenson—was much deplored by all the gentlemen present and feelingly referred to during the proceedings of the evening. A large company of Poona Sirdars and gentlemen of high position were present. Mr. Pinhey was accompanied on this occasion by Mr. Hammick, Assistant Judge and Assistant Agent for Sirdars, and Mr. Lee-Warner, Secretary to His Excellency the Governor. The raised seat which had been prepared for His Excellency the Governor was occupied by Mr. Pinhey, who arrived at the palace precisely at the hour appointed, 5 P.M. On Mr. Pinhey's arrival Mr. Gadgill delivered a very interesting speech, in which he spoke of the usefulness of the gift to the people of Poona, especially to those in the neighbourhood of the palace, among whom there were large numbers of those whose occupations rendered it necessary that they should carefully mark the flight of time. At the close of Mr. Gadgill's speech, Mr. Pinhey rose from the chair and proceeded upstairs to inaugurate the clock and inspect its workmanship. He was followed by the Vinchoorker and several of the gentlemen present. On their return to the hall of audience, Mr. Pinhey made a speech, which he delivered in Marathi as fluently as if he had been a Brahmin. The speech was heard distinctly, and the manner of its delivery admired by all present. The hall placed at the disposal of the Vinchoorker for the Durbar was that in which the Small Cause Court is usually held. At the close of Mr. Pinhey's speech the usual distribution of flowers, pan sooparee, and rose-water took place; these were very graciously distributed by the Chief of Vinchoorker himself. The meeting then dissolved. —*Deccan Herald*.

HIGH COURT.—9TH JULY.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE GIBBS.)

SHORT CAUSES.

167-72—V. Hurrychund—Raoasheb Vishvanath, &c. v. Kamaljeebai Saheb, &c.—Garud.

189-72—Garud—Narayen Madhow P. v. Pandoorang Jewba S.—No appearance.

243-72—In person—Eduljee Manockjee v. Thacker Premjee Bhajoo—No appearance.

271-72—In person Henry Manisty and others v. Kashi, widow—No appearance.

276-72—Jefferson and Payne—Bhanram Muldeo Gopal v. Lallchund Gunshalsa T.—No appearance.

FOR JUDGMENT.

447-71—Thacker and Chalk—Frank Darton and another v. Henry Ritchie and another—Rimington, Morgood Langley.

LONG CAUSES.

494-71—C. Tyabjee—Pestonjee Merwanjee Tabuck v. Mancekbai widow—Thacker and Chalk.

322-71—Leathes and Crawford—Khulpchhoy Ruttonsey v. John Phillips and another—C. Tyabjee.

506-71—Jefferson and Payne—Currimbhoy Heerjee and another v. Nursoo Saheboo—Dallas and Lynch.

546-71—Shapurjee and Thacurdass—Eduljee Rustomjee v. Mahomed Nabee Khan—Keir, Prescot, and Winter.

562-71—Shapoorjee and Thakurdass—Framjee Eduljee v. Metha Munjee—C. Tyabjee.

487-71—G. J. Mody—Ruttonsey Mooljee v. Dhunjeebhoy Cursetjee—Manisty and Fletcher.

330-71—Keir, Prescot, and Winter—Thomas Grieve Young v. Tejpall Soorjee—Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile.

346-71—Tyabjee—Deogo Antonio Rodrigues v. Burjorjee Framjee—Mody.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE GREEN.)

76-72—Craigie, Lynch, and Owen—William Ramsden Price and others v. Rampal Ragoonathdass—No appearance.

86-72—Tyabjee—Jumnadass Heerchund v. Tarwadee Pursotumdass and another—No appearance.

284-72—Craigie, Lynch, and Owen—The Commercial Bank Corporation v. Pandoorang Bappoo—No appearance.

285-72—Hope—Veera Wagjee v. Shamjee Khetsey—No appearance.

289-72—In person—Burjorjee Dorabjee O. v. Nowrojee Limjeebhoy M.—No appearance.

292-72—Craigie, Lynch, and Owen—The Commercial Bank Corporation v. Devi Withal Woollas—No appearance.

293-72—Keir, Prescot, and Winter—The Colaba Company Limited v. Ruttonjee Bomsnjee—No appearance.

297-72—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Bhoota Teja and others v. Deogo Antonio Rodrigues—No appearance.

FOR JUDGMENT.

493-70—Judge—Mirza Mahomed Saleh Khan v. Morarjee Cursondass—Manisty and Fletcher.

130-71—Manisty and Fletcher—Morarjee Cursondass v. Mirza Mahomed Saleh Khan—Judge.

LONG CAUSES.

715-70—K. Morojee—Cassinath Dockey v. Anundrao Dennanthjee—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile.

305-71—J. Gopali—Luxumibaee, widow, v. Keshooram Bapoojee—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

425-71—Jefferson and Payne—Carsandas Muldoojee v. Hajee Tyeb Hajee Rumtoola and others—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

171-71—G. J. Mody—Nanabhoy Nowrojee B. v. Rowjee Dadaram and others—Shapoorjee and Thakurdas.

9-71—Dallas and Lynch—Soogunchund Sewdass and another v. Heeralall Shigramjee and another—Acland, Prentis and Bishop.

679-70—Garud—Jeevajee Kesoredass Patel v. Ramchundra Luxmonjee—Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile.

719-70—Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile—Merwanjee Manockjee v. The Secretary of State for India—Rimington, Hore and Langley; Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile; Craigie, Lynch, and Owen; and Mr. Hearn.

345-71—Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile—Vurjeevundass Madhowdass and another v. The Justices of the Peace for the city of Bombay—Leathes and Crawford.

431-70—Manisty and Fletcher—The Asiatic Banking Corporation v. Thackersey Pooojasha and others—No appearance.

1012-68—Leathes and Crawford—Ardaseer Hormusjee v. Goolbai, widow, &c.—Rimington, Hore, and Langley.

339-70—P. Dinshaw—Kullianjee Muddonjee v. Kessowdass Dwarkadass—Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE SHIP SANSPAREIL, 1,180 tons, Captain T. Purdy, sailed yesterday for Narakel, with a cargo of 710 empty casks.

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

HIGH WATER.				JULY.	LOW WATER.			
Time.		Height.			Time.		Height.	
H.	M.	FT.	IN.		H.	M.	FT.	IN.
0	56 m	3	0	Tuesday..... 9	7	6 m	5	7
1	47 a	5	5		7	58 a	2	11
1	34 m	3	10	Wednesday ... 10	7	41 m	5	0
2	21 a	5	0		8	35 a	2	11
2	18 m	2	7	Thursday 11	8	21 m	4	3
2	55 a	4	7		9	16 a	3	0
3	8 m	2	3	Friday 12	9	4 m	3	5
3	31 a	4	1		10	1 a	3	2
4	1 m	2	1	Saturday..... 13	9	39 m	2	9
4	15 a	3	9		10	57 a	3	7
5	5 m	2	1	Sunday 14	10	56 m	1	11
5	6 a	3	6		11	49 a	4	1
6	22 m	2	5	Monday..... 15	.....		.....	
6	3 a	3	3		11	11 a	1	5

Moon—First Quarter, 14th, 6h. 38m. A.M.

BOMBAY GUN CLUB.

A MEETING of the Bombay Gun Club was held on Saturday, the 6th instant, when it was decided that the regular practice day for the Club throughout the season should be Saturday (weather permitting), and that shooting should not commence later than 4 o'clock P.M. By-days if practicable to be on Thursdays.

All challenges should be left to be considered hereafter.

The following members were then elected:—H. Wenden, Esq., Captain Filgate, Captain H. Burgess, J. Marshall, Esq. Captain Filgate was also elected President of the Club in the place of F. F. Arbuthnot, Esq., gone on furlough, and Major Stuart was elected a member of the Committee in the place of Sir John Campbell, Bart., returned to England.

The offer of a large open flat space of ground situate at Mazagon for the purpose of shooting was then laid before the meeting, when the offer was unanimously accepted, and the thanks of the Club were to be returned to those offering the spot.

It was also proposed and adopted that a cup to be raised by voluntary subscription from the members of the Club and their friends should be shot for at the end of the season by the members of the Club, and that the handicap rules of the Club should be used for the occasion, after which the members who felt inclined to subscribe should sit down to an annual dinner.

POONA GYMKHANA.

WE have been favoured with an account of the races which came off on Saturday evening at the Gymkhana. This was the first meeting of its kind this season, and from the number of entries to most of the races the prospect of future sport is encouraging. The arrangements at the Gymkhana were all that could be desired, and the thanks of the public are due to the general manager and those gentlemen who interested themselves in the evening's amusement. His Excellency the Governor and the *elite* of Poona were present at the Gymkhana, and all seemed to take an interest in the races, which were excellent, and the only drawback was the heavy rain which set in before the last race was run, and which lasted until sometime after dark, rendering the departure of the ladies who graced the meeting with their presence a matter of some difficulty, followed by a wet drive home. Several lotteries were partly filled, but there was only time to draw one, which was for the Hack Race. We are given to understand that there will be another evening's racing towards the close of this month, and feel sure that if a suitable prospectus is only published and a little more notice given that there will be no lack of entries, no want of riders, and last but yet still first a large attendance of the fair sex, whose pleasing smiles welcome each winner as he repasses the post to be "weighed out" and get ready for another race. There was a slight dispute regarding a claim to a cross in the second heat for the Hacks: it was however quickly disposed of and we hope as soon forgotten.

For one of the races there were several false starts, but we could not see whether it was the fault of some of the riders or the restiveness of their spirited horses.

FIRST RACE.—For all *bona fide* hacks. Entrance Rs. 5 with Rs. 25 added from the fund. Catch weights over 10 stone 7lbs. Half mile heats.

	st. lb.		
Captain Charles'...b a h	Nusseeb	10	7 Owner 3
Mr. Rickett's.....g a h	Marqu's of Lorne..	10	7 Capt. Bulkley..2
Mr. Martin's.....b a h	Florican	10	7 Owner 3
Capt. Wood's.....c a h	Simpson	10	7 Owner 0
Mr. Marx names ...g h	Matchlock.....	10	7 Mr. Marx... 0

First Heat—Nusseeb got the best of an indifferent start, and, making strong running, lead by about two lengths until the turn home, when the Marquis of Lorne went up to him and a capital race in resulted in Nusseeb's favour by half a length, Florican 3rd.

Second Heat—A good start was effected, after crossing "the road" Captain Bulkley got the lead and took the inside from Captain Stack, an exciting race home ended in Captain Bulkley's favour by a neck. The Marquis ran a very game little horse, for this was his third race during the evening. The owner of Nusseeb claimed a cross against the rider of the Marquis, but it was not allowed. The owners eventually divided the stakes. This heat was run in a heavy shower of rain.

SECOND RACE.—For all horses. A sweepstakes of Rs. 10 each with Rs. 30 added from the fund. ¾ mile. Weight for age and class, 2 stone in excess of W. I. T. C. Standard.

	st. lb.		
Mr. Elliott's .....b c b g	The Pacha.....	10	13 Owner..... 1
Capt. Charles'.....g a h	Sirmout	10	2 Owner... ...2

Both riders waited with their horses until the turn home, when they both came away at a great pace, the Pacha winning by a neck.

THIRD RACE.—For all galloways. A sweepstakes of Rs. 5 each with Rs. 25 added from the fund. 15 hands to carry 10st. 7lbs., seven pounds allowed for each inch under that height. Horses that have never started previously allowed 4 pounds. ¾ mile.

	st. lb.		
Capt. A's .....g a g	Deficit	10	3 Capt. Stack..1
Mr. Elliott's.....g a g	Heart'sease.....	10	3 Owner 2
Major Hood's.....b a g	Ginger	10	1 Capt. Hood..0
Mr. Rickett's.....g a g	Marquis of Lorne.	10	7 Capt Bulkley. 0

In this race Heart'sease was considered as rather the favourite on account of his supposed good condition. Heart'sease made very strong running, Deficit waiting close behind. The race was own by Deficit not however without a struggle.

FOURTH RACE.—For all ponies 13 2 and under. Entrance Rs. 5 with Rs. 20 added from the fund. ½ mile. 13-2 to carry 10st. 7lbs., seven pounds allowed for each inch under that height.

	st. lb.		
Capt. Marshall's ...g a p	Dervish.....	10	7 Capt Martin..1
Capt. A's.....b p	Pickle	9	6 Mr. Elliott...2
Capt. Kay's ..... g a p	Selim.....	10	0 Capt. Covey..3
Mr. Monsel's .....c a p	Schoolboy.....	9	13 Owner 0
Mr. Molyneux .....b p	Earl Percy	8	14 Capt. Jones..0
Mr. Kennedy's.....g p	Prince Charlie.....	13	7 0

This was perhaps on the whole the best race of the evening. The lot kept in some order for the first quarter of a mile, after which the usual tailing off began. There was a grand struggle at the finish, Dervish just winning by a short head. Pickle, who was admirably ridden, might possibly have won had the winning posts been quite opposite each other. But a Gymkhana Race-course is not expected to be equal to Newmarket. The arrangements made by Major Probyn were all that could be desired, and the best thanks of all interested are due to him for the unflagging interest he has taken in everything connected with these preliminary races.—*Deccan Herald*.

THE GREAT AHMEDABAD CONSPIRACY CASE.

THE HEAVIEST CASE AT THE SESSIONS.

YESTERDAY, at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court, the enquiry in the above case was resumed before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley and the same common jury that tried it on Saturday. The seven prisoners are charged on fifteen different counts founded on the following principal offences:—That Doolub Shamjee and Petamber (not before the court) fabricated false evidence at Ahmedabad intending the cause Walljee

evidence that the accused was not a partner in the prosecutor's firm, but only a subpartner of one of their partners. A sub-partnership was a partnership between the parties *inter se*, and all the incidents of a partnership as between such parties applied to a sub-partnership. For his purposes it was enough that the accused was a partner of Dinshaw Jeevunjee, the man whose name was said to have been forged. Mr. Pestonjee cited several passages from Lindley on the law of partnership, and commenting upon them at great length contended that it was clearly settled that any member of an ordinary trading partnership had power to bind the firm by drawing acceptances, or indorsing bills of exchange, or by making and indorsing promissory notes in its name. Taking the charge of forgery first, Mr. Pestonjee contended that there was no legal evidence that the bills in question were signed by the accused, though he freely admitted that such was the case, and upon the authority of *Queen* vs. *Ramgopal Dhur*, 10 W. R. Cr., 7, a conviction for forgery could not be obtained unless it was proved that the accused wrote the document in question or part of it with the intention of making it to be believed that the document was made by the authority of a person by whose authority he knew that it was not made. The act must be fraudulent and injurious to constitute an offence, when it was established in evidence that when the accused got the bills discounted he hands securities of a greater value than the amount of advance—securities which went through the Bank into the hands of the prosecutor. Then there was special authority given to the accused not only by Dinshaw Jeevunjee, but also by the prosecutor's firm to draw bills like those in question both by letters and telegrams, which were admitted and formed exhibits in the case. No doubt they were written not very explicitly, but it was [illegible] the magistrate to put upon them a reasonable construction. And besides this special authority [illegible] was the authority of the accused as a partner to do what he was charged with having done. The accused freely admitted that he not only signed the bills in question, but a number of other bills, which had been paid by the prosecutor, and it was a singular circumstance that the number of bills the accused signed besides these now in question should only be missing. A reason had been suggested by the prosecution that the missing bills had been carried away by the accused, but that reason was one that could not stand for a moment, for it was the interest of the accused to preserve and produce them in Court. Mr. Pestonjee commented at great length upon the evidence on this point, and argued that there were on the whole established in evidence circumstances from which the accused might *bona fide* believe that he had authority to sign the bills in question, and upon this part of the evidence only the accused was entitled to be discharged. He read the able summing up of Coleridge in Rex. vs. Forbes, T. C. and P., 24, and cited with long comments the cases of Rex vs. Beard, 8 C. and P., 143; Rex. vs. Parish, 8 C. and P., 94; Reg. v. Beardsall, 1 F. Z., 529; and Reg. vs. Smith, 3 F. and F. F., 504. Mr. Pestonjee contended that the same arguments would apply to a charge of using as genuine a forged document, and referred to Queen vs. Johan Bux, 8 W. R., Cr. 81. As regards the charge of criminal breach of trust, Mr. Pestonjee said that the evidence of the prosecutor alone, about the employment of the accused, uncorroborated as it was by any other evidence, or even by circumstances, was such as could not be believed. This employment was denied by the accused, and such denial was corroborated by the letter of partnership in the books of the prosecutor, and by the way in which the accused was addressed by the parties. No trust having thus been proved, one of the essential ingredients in the offence was wanting. The accused was a partner and claimed a large amount to be due to him by the partnership in respect of contributions and other payments made towards the partnership. And he retained the proceeds of the bills in question as he had a right to do in part satisfaction of the money he claimed to be due to him. It was in evidence that there was a large sum due to the accused; that there were reports against the solvency of the firm of Mooljee Thackursey and Co., and that against the remonstrances of Dinshaw Jeevunjee and Pallonjee Jamsetjee, the firm of Mooljee Thackursey and Co. had been launching into the dangerous adventure of shipping cotton to England. Was it not right for the accused under these circumstances to secure himself against future contingencies as to the state of the firm of Mooljee Thackursey and Co., who had in their possession and under their control the whole of the funds of Dinshaw Jeevunjee and Pallonjee Jamsetjee, the partners of the accused, and from which alone the accused could expect to be repaid? Whatever might be the circumstances or motives which induced the accused to retain the moneys of the partnership in his hands, it had been ruled over and over under both the English and Indian Criminal Law that a partner could not be guilty of a criminal breach of trust in respect of the partnership property, and in support of his contention he cited Russell on Crimes, vol. 2, p. 282; Magne's Commentaries, p. 287; Reg. vs. Jaffer Maik; and another 2 Bom. H. C. Reports, 133, case of Lalchund Roy, G. W. R. Cr., 37; Kismudin vs. Allahbuksh, Bengal L. R., vol. 6, ap pendix, pages 133; Reg. vs. Isaac Mark Evans, L. R., vol. 7, N. S., p. 507; Reg. vs. Norman Car and M., 501; Reg. vs. Barnes, 8 Cox C. C., p. 129. It having been suggested that a charge of cheating might also be applicable under the circumstances, Mr. Pestonjee remarked that the circumstances admitted by the prosecution and established in evidence negatived the attributes of the offence of cheating. The most that the prosecution might say was that the accused concealed from the Bank authorities the fact that the bills were signed by himself and not by Dinshaw Jeevunjee. There was no evidence to show that the concealment was intentional, or if intentional that it was fraudulent, but on the other hand there was evidence to negative a fraud in the transaction. To constitute the offence of cheating, a deception must be practised by the concealment of unimportant facts, and such concealment must have operated at the inducement for the parting of the property. Now the concealment of the fact that the bills were not signed by Dinshaw Jeevunjee was altogether irrelevant and unimportant in the transaction, for it was not the bills, but the consignments of cotton given as securities covering the bills that really obtained the advances from the Bank. The application of the charge of cheating was as remote under the circumstances as the charge of forgery or of criminal breach of trust or any other offence under the Penal Code. Mr. Pestonjee then proceeded at great length to comment on the evidence for the prosecution, and noticed numerous contradictions on the most important points in the case. He also alluded to the very singular circumstance mentioned by the prosecutor that he accepted and paid the bills in question after his suspicions as to their being forgeries had been confirmed. Then he referred to the facts that after obtaining warrants the prosecutor and his partners and witnesses met the accused and endeavoured to obtain a return of the money; and that when they failed in such endeavours and ascertained that the accused had been proceeding to Broach in company of his solicitor to surrender himself after communication with the magistrate, then the prosecutor by an offer of what had been called a reward, but which Mr. Pestonjee denounced as a bribe, caused him to be arrested by an inspector of police at the Bandora station. An attempt was made to explain this by the prosecutor stating that he believed at the time that the accused was proceeding to Damaun, but this must be a very poor attempt at explanation, for every body must have known that an absconder to Damaun did not need the company of a solicitor. Mr. Pestonjee after reviewing at length the whole of the evidence adduced, and making observations as to the demeanour of some of the witnesses called, remarked that the prosecution was actuated by the most vindictive and malicious motives and he denounced it as a vile persecution which had converted the Magistrate's Court into an engine of oppression with the only view of forcing from the accused the money which he was entitled to retain.

At the close of Mr. Pestonjee's address, the Magistrate said he would take time to consider, and on Thursday, the 26th ult., he delivered the judgment. The Magistrate considered that the matter involved in this case was one the redress of which could only be obtained from some other than a criminal court. The accused was therefore discharged under section 225 of the Criminal Procedure Code. We shall publish the Magistrate's judgment in a day or two.

THE BILL FOR DAMAGES AGAINST THE COMMUNE.—The *Journal des Assurances* gives the following estimate of the damage to public and private buildings in Paris during the period of the Commune:—Hotel de Ville, 30,000,000f.; Tuileries and Louvre, 35,000,000f.; Palais-Royal, 3,000,000f.; Ministre de Finances, 15,000,000f.; Palais de Justice, 3,000,000f.; Conciergerie, 500,000f.; Prefet de Police and Hotel du Prefet, 2,000,000f.; Legion d'Honneur, 1,000,000f.; Conseil d'Etat, Cour des Comptes, 10,000,000f.; Caisse des Consignations, 4,000,000f.; Assistance Publique, 2,000,000f.; Gobelins, 1,000,000f.; Entrepôt de la Vilette, Grenier d'Abondance et Marchandises, 27,000,000f.; barracks, 1,000,000f.; Rue churches, 1,000,000f.; theatres, 1,000,000f.; Royale, eight houses, 2,000,000f.; Rue Rivoli, 12 houses, 3,600,000f.; Boulevard de Strasbourg, four houses, 800,000f.; Boulevard Beaumanior, 500,000f.; Boulevard Richard-Lenoir, 630,000f.; Rue de Bac, eight houses, 1,500,000f.; Rue de Lille, 3,000,000f.; Rue Vavin, 300,000f.; Rue Notre-Dame-des Champs, two houses, 1,500,000f.; Rue Saint Martin, 5, houses, 1,200,000f.; Rue du Temple, one house, 1,000,000f.; eight houses near the Hotel de Ville, 2,500,000f.; various houses burnt, bombarded, and damaged by the Commune, 58,000,000f.; the house of M. Thiers, 1,000,000f.—total, 229,800,000f.; furniture and goods, 270,200,000f.—General total, 500,000,000f.

NEWS-LETTER.

ASSEERGHUR, ——.

We are enjoying most delightful weather here now, and have had comparatively few sick. The average numbers for the past month being 6-4. The lowest temperature, as seen by the thermometer, during June was 70 deg. F. We are sadly in want of rain as only 4 in. 84 cents have fallen since the first burst of the monsoon. We are obliged to bring our drinking water from a place at a considerable distance from the Fort, called the Cheekan Bayra. The water is conveyed up the hill in puckalls placed on Commissariat mules. We have at last had a Chaplain appointed to this station, but there is still no regular church.

Cricketing has also commenced for the season, and, as the friends of the Club are steadily increasing, it is intended to have after the rains a pic-nic in connection with the Club to a place called Lall Bagh, about 1½ miles from the foot of the hill.

Every one will be sorry when the detachment of H. M.'s 83rd Regt. leaves Asseerghur, for a better behaved set of men could not be wished for. We may thank Captain Wyndham and Lieut Cleveland for this, for they are always doing their best to find amusement for their men—who in return show their appreciation of this kindness by keeping out of trouble.—*Deccan Herald.*

INDIAN ITEMS.

Two of the men implicated in the murder of Mr. Man at Nga-thain-Kyoung have been sentenced by Colonel Ardagh to be hanged, and three to transportation for life.

KURRACHEE MUNICIPALITY.—We believe a memorial is about to be submitted to the Commissioner in Sind by a large number of house proprietors here complaining of the oppressive proceedings towards them in the matter of assessments by the Municipality.—*Sindian*, July 3.

THERE is no truth whatsoever in the rumour that the City Magistrate of Kurrachee has applied for six months' leave of absence; neither is there the slightest foundation in fact for the report that he is in failing health.—*Ibid.*

LAST Sunday there was some heavy rain at the Hubb. The river was swollen, and some camels crossing it were carried away by the force of the current; happily their drivers, together with a European who was journeying on one of them into Kurrachee, escaped with their lives.—*Ibid.*

STILL NO RAIN AT KURRACHEE.—Although we have had every indication of an approaching fall of rain, within the last week, we have not as yet been blessed with the much desired showers. The appearance of the sky warrants us in believing that it will not be long before our wishes will be gratified. The natives prognosticate an unprecedented downpour sometime between this and the 20th instant. May their predictions be fulfilled for once!—*Ibid.*

THE DEPUTY REGISTRAR OF THE MADRAS HIGH COURT.—The following vague notification appears in the last *Gazette*:—

CERTIFICATE OF ASSUMPTION OF CHARGE.

Under the orders of the Chief Justice, Mr. Walter Morgan assumed charge of the Office of Deputy Registrar of the High Court, Appellate Side, on the forenoon of the 25th instant.

This would seem to imply that the Chief Justice's son has assumed charge only, and that the Government have not yet sanctioned the appointment. A reference has probably been made to the Duke of Argyll, who, in that case, will, we trust, set his face against a little arrangement that Sir Walter Morgan has set his heart upon, regardless of public opinion.—*Madras Mail.*

HOW A KING REWARDS HIS SERVANTS.—A rather laughable story comes to us from Mandalay. The King recently employed some Burmese carpenters from Moulmain, and on dismissing them gave as usual a present to each in the shape of a putsoe, which however was placed on their backs as they were crawling from the presence of royalty, and no man was able to see of what description of stuff his putsoe was made. On leaving the room the party were very disgusted to find the market value of each present was one rupee, and as each man would make nearly double that by working at his trade for a day in English jurisdiction, we imagine those carpenters are more impressed with the value of British rule than before their trip to Upper Burmah.—*Rangoon Mail.*

A CASE OF EXTENSIVE CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—At the Town Police Court, before Mr. T. G. Clarke, one P. Sooboorayа Chetty charged a man named H. Appacooty Chetty with committing criminal breach of trust, on or about the 1st or 2nd May 1872, by dishonestly misappropriating and converting to his own use property consisting of jewellery and documents of the value of Rs. 80,000 entrusted to him for safe custody by the complainant on or about the 27th April 1872. The facts of this case have been already reported. Mr. Tasker appeared for the defendant, and Mr. Johnstone, instructed by Mr. Clarke, for the prosecutor. His Worship, after giving the facts of the case due consideration, yesterday dismissed the case, and the property was by arrangement made over to the prosecutor.—*Madras Times.*

THE MAYO MEMORIAL AT NOWGONG.—We understand that the Mayo Memorial Committee at Nowgong, in Assam, have raised subscriptions to the extent of Rs. 600, with which they propose to found three scholarships of Rs. 2 per mensem in the Vernacular School, to be called the Mayo Scholarship.—*Englishman.*

THE TAGOR LAW-LECTURES.—Mr. Ingram, Professor of Law in the Presidency College, corrected himself by announcing yesterday to his classes that the Tagor law-lecture, fixed for Saturday, the 13th instant, would not be the first of a new series of lectures, as he had announced, but that Mr. Cowell would continue his lectures till the close of the session.—*Ibid.*

AN UNWELCOME MORNING VISITOR.—A few mornings ago a cobra is said to have come into the tap-room of a tavern in Howrah while its occupants were at breakfast, near whom it approached, raised itself in the usual attitude of attack while scrutinising the place, &c., and apparently, not fancying the situation, made its exit by the back door into the yard, where it was killed, and found to measure nearly four feet in length.—*Ibid.*

ACCIDENT TO A COUNTRY CARGO BOAT ON THE HUGHLI.—During the boisterous weather on the river about 5 o'clock on Thursday evening, a large boat, of native build, laden with bags of grain and pulse, struck so violently against one of the buoys at the Howrah side, that it immediately sunk, while the crew, four in number, saved themselves by swimming to the nearest railway shear's jetty, up which they climbed in safety. The loss is said to be about Rs. 500 worth of cargo, besides the value of the boat.—*Ibid.*

THE CALCUTTA VOLUNTEER RIFLES.—The annual report of the Calcutta Vounteers is in every way satisfactory, and the present efficient state of the regiment redounds highly to the credit of Colonel Walton. At the close of last season the total strength of the regiment was 582, of whom no less than 569 were effective members. That the regiment contains many first-rate shots, is not to be wondered at, when the value of the prizes given last season was Rs. 4,370. The funds of the regiment are also in a satisfactory state, as the accounts show a balance in hand of Rs. 4,677.—*Ibid.*

THE HURDUI AND SHAHJEHANPUR RAILWAY.—Colonel Beadle, the Agent of the Oudh and Rohilkand Railway, has written to the Secretary of the Jalsa Tehzib in Lucknow that he hopes to open the forty miles of line from Hurdui to Shahajehanpur before the end of the year, provided the rails arrive from England. He adds that he sees no reason why the lines to Bairamghat and Faizabad should not be opened by the 15th October 1872. The Government Engineer, Captain de Bourbel, has postponed the opening of the line to Hurdui for fifteen days.—*Ibid.*

THE ORGAN RECITALS AT THE CALCUTTA CATHEDRAL.—We understand that the reason why the Organ Recitals at the Cathedral, which were so popular and successful last hot weather, have not been continued this season, is, that the Bishop disapproved of them. We should like very much to know the grounds on which His Lordship founds his objection to such performances. The recitals last year were regularly attended by quiet, perfectly well-behaved listeners, to whom the music was evidently a treat. There was not, throughout the season, a single instance of anything which could, by the most fastidious, be construed into misbehaviour or want of perfect reverence. The recitals seemed to us to meet a very distinct want, and it was evident, from the numbers who attended them, that they were highly appreciated by a large class of the people. What harm such performances can do, we cannot conceive.—*Ibid.*

A SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST NATIVE COMMISSARIAT OFFICERS.—Baboo Sib Chunder Chowdry, Commissariat gomastah at Barrackpore, and Dwarkanauth Mookerjee, Store Stock writer of the Commissariat Department, also of the same place, are charged before W. H. Ryland, Esq., Deputy Magistrate of the twenty-four Pergunnahs, the first defendant with having, from time to time, viz., since the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy, defrauded Government of large sums of money by making false returns of Commissariat stores supplied to Captain Marriott, Commissariat Officer at Barrackpore, for regiments stationed at Barrackpore and Berhampore and Dinapore, to wit, several hundreds of pounds of coffee, which, as alleged, were never supplied, but payment for the same had been obtained from Government. There are also several items of tea, sugar, regimental clothing, and kerosine oil paid for, but the articles have never been supplied. The second defendant, who was a Government servant in the Commissariat Department, and whose duty was to check the stores received from the gomastah, and examined an pass his bills, is charged with having aided and abetted the gomastah by passing false entries contained in the bills. As alleged, it appears that the defendants have obtained money from Government for very large quantities of stores (above described) that were never supplied. The defendants are defended by counsel.—*Ibid.*

THE LATE RAILWAY COLLISION AT CHANDERNAGORE.—The result of Mr. Boxwell's enquiry into the accident which took place on the 30th May last, within the Chandernagore station yard, shows that on the day in question the defendant had received and detached one wagon, which was by his orders shunted on to a siding. On arrival of another down goods train five more wagons were also detached and shunted on to the siding, but the defendant omitted to put on either the scotch-blocks or safety-chains, nor did he put the brakes of the wagons down, in order to prevent the wagons from running out of the siding on to the main line. In the meantime the couplings of some of the wagons attached to the goods train which was going out of the siding having parted, they ran down and struck the other wagons that were stationary, and shoved them out of the siding on to the down line. The down passenger train arrived a short time after, and the defendant did not adopt measures to show danger-signals until he had ascertained that the yard was clear for her to run up to the platform. The magistrate convicted the defendant, Gopinath Ghose, who was a relieving clerk, but doing duty on that day as station-master of Chandernagore, and sentenced him to three months' rigorous imprisonment. It also transpired in evidence that six native passengers were severely hurt, some of whom were brought down and carried to the Howrah General Hospital.—*Ibid.*

THE BANK OF MADRAS.

THE following memo. on the position of the Bank has been supplied to the press in anticipation of the issue of the report:—

The net earnings of the Bank for the past six months, together with the balance of Rupees 1,922-10-5 brought forward from the previous half year, amount to Rupees 1,97,193-1-7, equal to a dividend on the Bank's capital at the rate of 10½ per cent per annum. From this sum a deduction of Rs. 34,649-11-10 has been made for ascertained loses on past due bills, and a further sum of Rupees 1,13,552-0-1, together with Rupees 150,000 from the "Reserve Fund," making altogether Rupees 2,63,552-0-1 has been carried to credit of "doubtful bill account," and this amount will, it is believed, be amply sufficient to provide for all debts of a doubtful character either at Head Office or Branches. It may be mentioned that the necessity for this provision arises almost entirely from the unfortunate transactions of 1869 and 1870 at the Cohin and Alleppy branches. From the remainder of the profits the Directors have appropriated Rs. 1,40,625 to the payment of a dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, leaving a balance of Rs. 3,366-5-8 to be carried forward to next half year. The "Reserve Fund" which stood at Rupees 5,50,000 on the 31st December last, is now reduced to Rupees 400,000, being equal to a little more than 7 per cent. on the Bank's capital, or about the same proportion that the "reserve" of the Bank of Bengal bears to the capital of that institution according to the last returns. The Annual Report, which will shortly be issued, will give the proprietors full information in regard to the large amount transferred to doubtful bill account.

THE PANIC AT SAUGOR.

THERE has been quite a panic at Saugor during the past week. Some days ago we received intimation from a native correspondent that a guard had been placed at the cantonment gates, that a public road near the barracks had been closed to the public, and that many other precautionary measures had been taken to meet some anticipated disturbance. We are informed that on the 19th ultimo a detachment of European Infantry with Colonels Radcliffe and Doveton, and Major Griffith, and a body of police with Mr. Inspector Garlah surrounded some houses in Wardgunge, where some ex-non-commissioned officers and men of the 40th M. N. I. had assembled. As no response was given to the demand for the doors of one of the houses to be opened, the doors were forced open by the soldiers, and about two dozen persons who were found in one of the rooms were taken into custody by the police. Of the number arrested all were released with the exception of five men who were charged with being members of an unlawful assembly. The trial of the accused was to have taken place on Monday (July 1). As there was nothing particularly alarming about five men being charged with being members of an unlawful assembly, we refrained from noticing the circumstance in our last issue. We have since received some particulars of the panic which occurred last week. On Friday night (June 28), 2 guns (the alarm signal) were fired, but shortly after Artillerymen were galloping all over the station to inform the residents that the alarm was a false one, and those ladies who rushed from their own houses to others where they thought they would be safer returned to their respective abodes. The report that a portion of the Borderers was to be detached from this station to Saugor is entirely without foundation. Assuming the whole of the native troops in the Saugor garrison to be disaffected, the European troops there are sufficiently strong to coerce them; for there is a detachment of the Borderers about 300 strong, and a battery of Artillery numbering more than 100 men, and if those 400 Europeans couldn't hold their own against treble their number of natives we'd strike them off the roll of the British Army. We expect the result of the inquiry that is going on will show that a few discontented blackguards arranged to create a panic and succeeded. As to Sawmy fighting us we laugh at the bare idea.—*Jubbulpore Chronicle.*

THE SOLDIERS' INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION AT LUCKNOW.

IN publishing, for the information of the Army in this Presidency, the results of the Soldiers' Industrial Exhibition, held at Lucknow, in March 1872, the Right Hon'ble the Commander-in-Chief feels much pleasure in drawing attention to the large increase, compared with last year, in the numbers of exhibitors and of articles exhibited.

In the latter, a perceptible degree of rise in excellence of workmanship has also been obtained.

The largest contributions were from the 26th Cameronians and the 107th Regiment, and these were so equal in point of merit that the Committee had some difficulty in awarding the first general prize, which was, after mature consideration, adjudged to the latter regiment.

Although the number of prizes and exhibitors is greater, the total amount allotted to such is somewhat less this year than last, experience having led the Committee to feel that as the number of contributions is likely to increase every-year, the amount given for the higher prizes individually must be gradually decreased.

The goods were divided into twenty classes, on each of which the Committee have made short practical remarks. Commanding Officers are recommended to purchase copies of the report for distribution in their regiments.

The Committee have expressed approbation of the admirable conduct of the non-commissioned officers and men sent in charge of the articles exhibited, and have especially praised Lance Corporal Smith, and Private Farrell, 107th Regiment, who were in charge of the building; the former being also useful in supervision, writing and keeping accounts.

Lord Napier of Magadala begs to express the thanks which are justly due to Lieutenant General Brook Taylor, lately in command of the Oude Division, and to the Committee who superintended the details of the Exhibition. His Excellency desires especially to record his sense of the valuable services rendered by Lieutenant-Colonel Row, Bengal Staff Corps, for the successful manner in which he so cheerfully and satisfactorily performed the laborious and responsible duties of Secretary.

The next Exhibition, confined to the Bengal Presidency, will be held at Lucknow, and, for reasons which have been strongly urged by the Central Committee, will be deferred until early in October 1873.

REPLY OF THE VICEROY TO THE ADDRESS OF THE TALOOKDARS OF OUDH.

"I HAVE received the address which you have forwarded to me on behalf of the talookdars of Oudh, and I desire to express my very sincere thanks to the talookdars for their cordial welcome.

"2. A class of large landed proprietors, such as the talookdars of Oudh, is capable of giving valuable aid to Government in the administration of the country. It is, therefore, with great satisfaction that I have read the expressions of loyalty to Her Majesty the Queen, which are contained in your address, and that I learn your cordial appreciation of the efforts of the Government to carry into effect the principles announced in Her Majesty's gracious Proclamation.

"3. Some of the talookdars of Oudh have, I am informed, shown great capacity for judicial duties, and have aided largely in the administration of the province. I take this opportunity of congratulating them on the honourable position which they have achieved among their fellow-countrymen.

"4. It will be my duty to protect the lawful rights of the talookdars, and I entertain a sincere desire for their prosperity. I am confident that on their part they will show their sense of the responsibility which attaches to wealth and power, by generosity towards their dependents, and by an intelligent co-operation with lawful authority."

ONLY ONE MONARCH IN THE WORLD OF SOUND MIND.

THE following from the *Bombay Catholic Examiner* will probably lead many people to include the editor of that paper amongst the "demented":

The present state of Europe seems to us to have been described to perfection some 1,500 years ago, by St. Anthony the Egyptian, when he uttered the prophetic words, "A time will come, when men will be so foolish, that when they see a man who is not a fool they will ridicule and revile him, as if he were the only idiot in the world." That time has assuredly come; Pius IX. is the one monarch in the world of sound mind, while all the other monarchs, or the Governments that act in their name, or the people that rule the Governments, are confirmed idiots.

"Next day the madmen scorn'd the wise
One struck him fillips on the nose;
One pok'd his fingers at his eyes;
One gave him kicks, another blows;
One laughing, cried, "that idiot! see!"

It is just so now throughout Europe: England, Germany Spain and Italy, have each their place in the picture, of the idiots ridiculing the one wise man, the Father of Christendom. For some time one might have thought that the unhappy four were knaves, and that their acts were the works of malice; but the more we watch their sayings and doings, the more convinced we become, that they are demented. As for poor England, there is no question about its state of mental weakness: on the subject of religion it is in a most pitiful condition. Its own religion or semblance of religion, is just so much of it as can be made up of the rags and tatters it preserves of the old one religion, enjoyed by the English of three centuries ago. We may not venture to describe the ridiculous position in which those bits of rags leave unhappy England. And yet the whole talent of the British empire seems to have but one aim,—how it can best revile and ridicule the Pope, the Catholic Bishops, and the Catholic Clergy. They, who have nothing but the veriest shreds of religion to show as their claim to being Christians, are the wise ones, and we others are more idiots?

Then, joining together the four countries named, what is it we observe? All four have the finger of scorn raised pointing to the old man, the prisoner in the Vatican, and with one voice they cry out that he is done for at last; that his temporal power is now extinct, and that when death has carried off this Pius IX. there will be no Pope at all; yet, in the same breath that they say this, they also say, how shall we manage for his successor? And thereupon they begin to conspire to arrange for a successor to Pius IX.! Prussia catches up the idea that the rights of the Holy Roman Empire, in having a veto in the Conclave, may belong to it or to Austria. But there is no fear of that. In the same manner as secular powers were not represented in the Vatican Council, neither will they be represented in the next Conclave.

NEW CLASSES IN THE HOOGHLY COLLEGE.

THE Lieutenant-Governor has published in the *Calcutta Gazette* the rules for the examination for civil appointments both above and below Rs. 100 per mensem, which we shall give in our paper to-morrow. In these rules it is stated that classes for teaching the prescribed subjects will be immediately opened in the Hooghly College, and the following arrangements have accordingly been sanctioned by the Lieutenant-Governor. The classes will be opened on the 1st of August next, or sooner, if possible, for a short course of instruction only, to obtain an early supply of candidates fitted for the public service, by teaching so much of the special subjects as may be possible in the time before the first examination. The ordinary course for teaching the prescribed subjects will be two years. The Director of Public Instruction is at once to obtain the best man he can find to teach drawing, surveying, and engineering; and His Honor suggests that probably an assistant on Rs. 50 or Rs. 75 per mensem would suffice to carry on the ordinary school-classes on these subjects, as well as the college-classes. A qualified man from the Medical College on a salary of Rs. 250 a month is to teach the elements of Botany and Chemistry, and a competent Bachelor of Law on Rs. 100 a month, the Criminal, Revenue, and General Law required for the examination. A gymnasium is to be set up immediately with a teacher on Rs. 40 a month, the gymnastics to include swimming and other athletic exercises. A competent horseman with a couple of horses is to be engaged to teach riding, for which an extra fee of ten rupees is to be charged. The ordinary fees are to be one rupee a month for Muhammadans, and five rupees a month for other classes. A sum of Rs. 6,000 has been sanctioned for the necessary preparations and apparatus in the following proportions: Rs. 1,500 for adapting the building for class rooms: Rs. 1,500 for school furniture, Rs. 1,000 for the gymnasium and apparatus, Rs. 1,000 for the apparatus for lectures on drawing, surveying, and engineering, and Rs. 1,000 for the apparatus for Botany and Chemistry. A sum of Rs. 47 a month has been also sanctioned, to include Rs. 25 for chemicals, Rs. 12 for a compounder to assist in the lectures on chemistry, and Rs. 10 for a mali. We are informed that competent teachers of drawing, surveying, and engineering, have already been sent to Patna, Dacca, and Kuttack, and an additional Rs. 100 per month has now been sanctioned for a lecturer on the prescribed law subjects at Patna.—*Englishman.*

EDUCATIONAL POLICY IN BENGAL.

(*Indian Mirror.*)

THE Zemindars of Bengal have appealed to the Viceroy against the Lieutenant-Governor. The memorial, a copy of which has been kindly sent to us, is a strong and emphatic denunciation of the educational policy of the Bengal Government, which is said to have "produced a deep feeling of alarm, distrust and despondency from one end of the country to the other." The memorialists protest against the reduction of four State Colleges to the level of high schools, "the abolition of the Urdu language, the restriction on the study of Sanscrit, the new rules regarding scholarships, and the introduction of special subjects as parts of compulsory general education," and they bitterly complain of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor's interference with the course of studies prescribed by the University. Nay they go further. They even attribute motives to His Honor, and seem to think that his revolutionary policy is dictated by mere love of fame and a desire of preeminence. "There is naturally but too great temptation," they observe, "for the chief executive to signalize his administration by some conspicuous measures, and to distance, if possible, his predecessors." We strongly object to this unfair and uncharitable insinuation. The memorialists have no right to impugn His Honor's motive, however strong their conviction may be,—and we share in the conviction,—that he has crotchets and does mischief now and then. With all his faults Mr. Campbell is a perfectly sincere and earnest man. He may be misguided, but we must say he seeks the welfare of the subject population as heartily and honestly as any of his predecessors did. The memorialists conclude by soliciting His Excellency the Viceroy's interposition. They feel confident that he "will be satisfied that the interference of the controlling authority of the Supreme Government is urgently needed," and they "venture to hope and pray that your Excellency in Council will exercise your authority and arrest the progress of the retrograde measure under comment." We hope to discuss on a future occasion the important principles and arguments so calmly and lucidly set forth in the memorial before us. We may, however, in the mean time say one word to contradict the groundless and exaggerated statement that the Lieutenant-Governor's educational policy has excited "*a deep feeling of alarm from one end of the country to the other.*" No such thing. There is a feeling of discontent, but it is confined to Bengal, and prevails only amongst the higher and middle classes of the native population. The masses of the people seem indifferent and unconcerned, and do not trouble themselves with deep questions of policy. But they must speak out, if they can, and tell us the other side of the story. Alas! they are dumb!

NAVAL ORDNANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE TIMES."

SIR,—Your Prussian Correspondent, in a letter published in *The Times* of the 27th ult., writes as follows:—

"Heavy marine guns are at this moment being manufactured here for Austria, Italy, Spain, Turkey, Egypt, China, and Japan. Sweden, Denmark, and Holland have likewise imitated the German system, but as they use iron instead of steel, have been obliged somewhat to alter the pattern . . . If I am not mistaken, she (England) is the only Power retaining muzzle-loaders as heavy ordnance."

Naval armaments have of late years attracted so much attention that we had expected to see the error into which your correspondent has fallen corrected in your columns, either by himself or by some one of the many persons to whom the facts are known.

As the correction has not been made, and we are in a position to know the facts, we may state that, so far from England being the only Power retaining muzzle-loading guns for heavy ordnance, the great majority of nations has followed the lead of England by adopting for naval service muzzle-loading guns.

The fleets of Austria, Italy, Spain, Turkey, Greece, Egypt, Holland, Denmark, Norway, Brazil, Peru, and Chili are armed, and are still being armed, with English muzzle-loading rifled guns, and, with but one exception, all these Powers have adopted precisely the British service pattern, or slight modifications of it. Austria alone, as might, perhaps, be expected, has a proportion of Krupp breech-loading guns in her fleet. The naval armaments of the other Powers consist of muzzle-loading guns exclusively. The United States' navy also carries muzzle-loaders, but these are chiefly of cast-iron, smooth-bored, and of very large size.

In correcting the statement of your correspondent as to a matter of fact, we must not be understood in any way to condemn breech-loading, or to appear as advocates of the exclusive use of muzzle-loading guns. In England the opinion of the large majority of officers of both arms of the service appears to be that the balance of advantage is decidedly in favour of muzzle-loaders, and apparently foreign naval officers are generally of the same opinion. The method of construction on which the guns in Woolwich and Elswick are alike made is as applicable to breech loading as to muzzle-loading guns, so that the prevailing opinion cannot be supposed to be biassed by the necessities of construction.

We are, Sir, your obedient servants,

W. G. ARMSTRONG AND CO.

Elswick Works, June 11.

MARGUERITE DIXBLANC'S TRIAL.

(*Pall Mall Gazette*, June 14.)

MR. BARON CHANNELL began his summing up in this case this morning, the jury having again been locked up for the night. The defence, which was opened yesterday afternoon, merely sought to reduce the prisoner's crime to manslaughter; her counsel did not attempt to deny that she had caused Mdme. Riel's death. The Attorney-General replied, and argued that the crime really amounted to murder.

Mr. Baron Channell said the jury were aware that the prisoner was charged with the crime of wilful murder upon Marie Carolina Besson Riel, and when they considered the serious nature of the charge and the serious consequence that would certainly follow a conviction upon it, he was sure they would fully appreciate the very great importance of the inquiry in which they were engaged. The prisoner was a foreigner, and of course laboured under serious disadvantage, but it was unavoidable, and he was quite sure that the jury would, if possible, pay greater attention to the facts than otherwise, and the prisoner would not suffer on that account. There were three questions for their consideration: one was whether the deceased met her death by violence; another, whether that violence was committed by the prisoner; and next, whether, supposing the death was caused by the prisoner, that act amounted to the crime of murder or to that of manslaughter only. He thought in the first place there could be no reasonable doubt that Mdme. Riel died from violence, and from the admission of the prisoner herself, he thought there could also be no doubt the prisoner was the author of that violence. It was his duty to tell them that no words of violence or insult, or any abuse, no matter how foul or disgusting, would, according to the law of England, justify an act of violence of this description, and this was the only defence that appeared to be set up for the prisoner. Her own story was that she had a quarrel with the deceased, first about her wages, and secondly about the soup, and that she seized the deceased by the throat and she fell, and when she got up she was looking for something to strike her (the prisoner) with, and upon this she struck the deceased a blow in the throat, and she fell and died almost instantaneously. He had told them that words were no excuse for such an act of violence; if, however, violent words were accompanied by a threatening attitude, the party being at the time armed with a stick or other weapon, that would undoubtedly make a difference. He could not, however, see any evidence of such a state of things in this case, and all that the prisoner herself seemed to assert was that the deceased was looking about for some weapon, or at least she imagined that she was doing so. His lordship then referred to the taking of the money, and he observed that this fact ought not to be taken conclusively to show that the prisoner contemplated robbery as well as murder, and the observations of the learned counsel for the prisoner with reference to that matter he considered were very well worthy of their consideration. His lordship then read the evidence of Gerard, the coal dealer at St. Denis, and said that the story told by the prisoner to him was that while the deceased was in the act of looking round the kitchen for something to strike her with she struck the deceased a blow under the chin, which caused her death almost immediately. Now, whether this statement was true or not, the jury would see that all that it amounted to was that the deceased was merely looking for something to strike her with. She made a statement to the same effect to the police officer Hinschberger, but she appeared to have represented to him that the death was caused by a blow, and not by throttling the deceased. He said it appeared to him that this statement, that the death was occasioned by a blow, was inconsistent with the evidence of Dr. Wadham, who seemed to be of opinion that the fatal injuries must have been occasioned by violent pressure upon the throat. After referring to some of the other facts in the case, the learned judge said he thought there could be no doubt that the death of the deceased was the result of violence, and that this violence was caused by the prisoner. The only question that remained was whether the offence of the prisoner amounted to the crime of murder or to that of manslaughter only, and if they had any doubt upon that point the prisoner was entitled to the benefit of that doubt, and they ought to say so by their verdict.

The jury retired at twenty minutes past eleven o'clock to deliberate upon their verdict. They returned into court at five minutes to twelve o'clock, finding the prisoner guilty of murder, but at the same time strongly recommending her to mercy on the ground that the act had not been premeditated.

The prisoner asserted that she had no intention of causing death.

Mr. Baron Channell, having put on the black cap, addressed the prisoner, and said the jury, after a most careful consideration, had found her guilty of the crime of wilful murder. It would be his duty to take care that the recommendation to mercy which accompanied that verdict should at once be transmitted to the proper quarter, but at present all he had to do was to pass upon her the sentence of the law. His lordship then passed sentence of death in the usual form.

The prisoner was then removed (as usual in the case of women) whether she had anything to urge in stay of execution. She replied that she had not.

TIGHT LADS.

A RATIONAL order has proceeded from Head-Quarters. His Royal Highness the Field-Marshall Commanding-in-Chief, in a memorandum recently issued, directs that, "in future, clothing for recruits be fitted as loose as possible, to enable them, as they increase in size from good diet and healthy exercise, to undergo their drill without impeding the free use of their lungs and the action of the heart." Nothing could be wiser in its way than this improvement of the British soldier's uniform, except the extension of its principle so as to provide easily-fitting clothes for him when ration and drill shall have developed him from an attenuated recruit into the plenitude of a full private. A tight uniform is so bad a thing for the soldier, that there cannot be a worse, except the personal tightness of the wearer when he has got tight himself. And observe, that, when a man is tight both in himself and in his tunic and trousers, tightness of dress is attended with